FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1845. [NO. 1460.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

Presbytery of Fayetteville.

THE Minutes of this Body, at their 64th Sessions, in April 1845, have lately been printed; and are now offered, for sale, at the several Stores of Messrs. Edward J. Hale, R. W. Hardie, J. H. & J. Martine, and David Shaw. 59-3w

Equity Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, I will expose to Sale, at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 7th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, M., [illegible] ACRES OF LAND, in Cumberland County, on Cape Fear River, joining the Lands of Henry Avera, Kenedy and others. Also, 250 Acres, on the waters of Little River, joining John C. Williams and others; said Lands known as Richard Avera's, upon a credit of 6 and 12 months, the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

May 16, 1845. 59-8

ALSO, at the same time and place, will be sold, [illegible] ACRES, 3 miles from Fayetteville, on the East side of Cape Fear River, joining the Lands of Jas. McDaniel, Wm. Cade, Catharine Evans, and others, upon a credit of 6 months, the purchaser giving bond with good security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

May 16, 1845. 59-8

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1845.

John D. Cameron and others, *vs.* Emily J. Coxe.
Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, Emily J. Coxe, is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken as confessed and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1845.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.

59-6w

We most earnestly Caution

THOSE who purchase Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture for Fever and Ague, not to be beguiled into taking any of the poisonous counterfeit trash, put up by unscrupulous knaves, under the popular name of Tonic Mixture. We have witnessed as well as heard of effects from the use of these villainous counterfeits, which prove conclusively that arsenic is made use of in their composition; which may indeed possibly break the chills, but will most assuredly ruin the system for ever after. Dropsical Swellings, Acute Cake, Liver Complaint, Fatal Fevers, Wasting of the Flesh, &c. &c., are the fearful consequences of an ill-cured ague.

That Old Favorite and Sterling Remedy for Fever and Ague, and other Bilious Complaints,

Rowand's "Improved" Tonic Mixture,

On the contrary has never, we are prepared to say, done the slightest injury to the human constitution, in one single instance out of the 1,500,000 cases in which it has cured the complaint. Moreover, the Proprietor hereby offers

A REWARD OF $10,000,

To any one who will detect the least particle of Arsenic, Barks or Mercury, in the Genuine Medicine.

☞ Remember! as you value your Health and Lives! not to touch a bottle of Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture, that has not the written signature of the author, John R. Rowand, on a paper label which crosses the mouth of every genuine bottle; for in this way only will you escape the rascally counterfeits, and their pernicious effects.

N. B. One of the essential differences between the false and true, is that the latter will not freeze.

Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture, besides being warranted a sure, safe, and radical cure for the Ague, is useful in every case of Weak Stomach and Costive Bowels. Hence it is absurd to limit its use to the cure of Fever and Ague, when more capable than any other remedy of giving renewed life and vigor in Indigestion, Nervous Exhaustions, Irregularity of the Bowels, &c. &c.

☞ For sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville, N. C.

J. R. ROWAND,
Inventor and Sole Proprietor.

Philadelphia, May 8, 1845. 58tf

FOR SALE.

The Cotton Plant Line of Steam Boats and her Pole Boats.

THE Proprietor, finding his health not adequate to the task of keeping up the Line, is determined to sell.

The Line consists of the TWO STEAM BOATS, the Cotton Plant and the Wm. B. Meares. The latter is a New Boat, of 200 tons, built of the best materials, draws when light 2 8 inches, and 7½ feet when loaded. The character of these Boats is so well established, that further description is unnecessary. In addition there are FOUR POLE BOATS, two of them new and two second hand. These are quite sufficient to serve as Lighters, and make the Line complete, and fully adequate to the wants of the River, either in high or low Water. If not disposed of by the first day of June, they will be offered for Sale at Public Auction on that day, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on liberal terms, to be made known at the sale. The Books and accounts of the Line are at Mr. John Waddill's Store, and may be inspected by persons wishing to purchase, and will show the value and profit of the Business. Applications can be made to the Subscriber at his residence, or to the Auctioneer.

DOYLE O'HANLON, *Proprietor.*
E. W. WILLKINGS, *Auctioneer.*

May 14, 1845. 58-4s

☞ The Proprietor of the Cotton Plant Line wishes it understood by those Gentlemen in the back country who have given him their business, that the contemplated sale of his Boats will not interfere with his arrangements with them, for their business will be attended to by himself as usual.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED, by the last arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are Balzorines, Batriste, French Lawn, printed Muslins and Jaconets, 1548 pieces Calicoes, 192 pieces Irish Linen, Lawns, Diapers, Table Cloths and Linen Cambric, Handkerchiefs, black and col'd Silks, Silk Mitts, Gloves, Cambric and Bobinet Lace and Edging, superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Kentucky Jeans, Nankins, Kip-skin Slippers, 6-4 to 3-4 bleached and brown Shirting and Sheeting, Boots, Shoes, &c. All of which being purchased for cash by the Package at public and private sale, will be offered by wholesale or retail at low prices for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

March 29, 1845. 52-tf

Fire Proof and Damp Proof
SAFES.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES are a perfect non-conductor of heat, and cannot be destroyed nor their contents injured by fire, as numerous trials have proved; and are also proof against burglars, being secured by the most celebrated Patent Locks now in use. And all Safes having the Subscribe?'s name upon them as the manufacturer, are warranted dry and free from mould, (the only objection to those first made by Wilder.)

One of the above Safes can be seen at the Counting Room of E. J. Hale, Esq., Editor of the Fayetteville Observer.

SILAS C. HERRING,
Owner of the Patent, and Manufacturer,
No. 139 Water street, New York.

N. B. One of the above mentioned Safes was in the Tribune Buildings in New York, which were burnt on the night of the 5th Feb'y 1845, and remained in the burning ruins thirty-six hours, and when dug out was found to be red hot on the outside. The New York Tribune of the 7th Feb'y, speaking of this Safe, says: "The contents were found to be in a good state of preservation. The cash in Bank bills and the papers are as good as new. The Safe is a *Salamander*, manufactured by Mr. Herring, 139 Water street. It was found surrounded by burning timbers, and had evidently been exposed to the severest action of the fire. We do not see how any Safe could acquire a better certificate of character.

New York, April 4, 1845. 56-14wpd

DOCTOR CHAMPION'S
VEGETABLE
AGUE MEDICINE,

A SAFE and certain cure for Chills and Fever, in all its complicated forms; also an effectual remedy for Fevers of every description.

The increased demand for this medicine, is an evidence to the proprietor, that it must and will be the prevailing practice in Fevers. It is now in general use throughout all the Western and Southern States and Texas, and the demand for the medicine has so far exceeded his supply in many parts of the country during the last season. It may be relied on in all cases to cure the Chills and Fever the first day. Bilious Fever, Typhus Fever, Nervous Fever, Congestive Fever, Winter and Scarlet Fevers, all yield to the use of this medicine, and are cured by this system of practice in a shorter time, and with much more certainty than by any other system that has been recommended. Each box contains twenty-four pills—twelve of which will cure any ordinary case of chills and fever.

The large amount of sales having reduced the price to *One Dollar per box.*

—ALSO—

Vegetable Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic PILLS, possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined, one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.

This medicine is recommended to the attention of those afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Dropsies, Bilious habits, Costiveness, Cholera Morbus, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Foul Stomach, Depraved Appetite, Worms, Jaundice, Headache and Sick Stomach, Palpitations of the Heart, Diarrhœa, Nervous Affections, Obstructed Menstruations, Dysentery or Flux, Heartburn, White Swelling, and all those diseases arising from impure blood.

Price twenty-five cents per box. A Pamphlet accompanies each box, with full directions and ample testimonials of the efficacy of these medicines.

Letter from Sulphur Springs, Missouri.
STATE OF MISSOURI, Jefferson county, } September 23, 1843. }

Dr. Champion—Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, citizens of Little Rock township, and in the vicinity of the Sulphur Springs P. O., would candidly state that the demand for your Ague, and also your Cathartic Pills, has been unprecedented. Many of the people in this vicinity have been compelled to send to St. Louis for them. It would be accommodating the people in this neighborhood as well as advancing your interest, to establish an agency at the Sulphur Springs Post Office without delay. Mr. A. J. Kendall, Postmaster at the Sulphur Springs, is a gentleman every way entitled to the confidence of the public, and would be willing to accept an agency to accommodate the people.

J. B. Frederitze,	David Knockland,
Henry Leaplin,	J. Burgess, Jr.
Philip Pipkin,	Skelton Richardson.
F. Waters,	John Richardson,
Wm. J. Barzee,	John Henry Nash,
L. S. Ingalls,	W. R. Robertson,
John G. Bomi,	B. Johnson,
John Byrd,	Thomas Moss,
John Ogle,	Silas Huskey.
H. D. P. Lucas,	

Extract of a letter from Rev. Thomas W. Craven.
WALTON COUNTY, Georgia.

Dr. Champion—Sir: I took a tour through the lower part of Georgia, and was astonished at the success and popularity of your pills. In every place where they have been tried they have unparalleled fame, bearing off before them like a mighty flood, all opposition, and are hailed by thousands as the best remedy for the cure of Chills and Fevers.

Yours truly,
THOMAS W. CRAVEN.

SIMMS' FORT, La., Avoyelles Parish, } April 13, 1844. }

Dr. F. Champion—Dear Sir: I have disposed of all the pills left with me last Spring by your agent, and they have proved all that they are represented to be. Your money is ready, and subject to your order. I wish you to send me two hundred boxes of your Ague pills, and a suitable quantity of Anti-Bilious pills, at your lowest price. The season is advancing when they will be much needed, and I trust they will reach me in time.

Yours, B. B. SIMMS.

☞ The above valuable Medicine is for sale by the following Agents:—

J. H. HAWLEY, Sampson county.
A. JESSUP, Fayetteville.
S. J. HINSDALE, do.
J. W. WHITE, Elizabethtown.
T. S. MEMORY, Whiteville.
J. T. POPE, Lumberton.
D. P. McDONALD, Rockingham.
KENDALL & STACY, Wadesborough.
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw, S. C.

May 1, 1845. 57-4m

NEW SUMMER GOODS.

J. D. WILLIAMS

WOULD wish the attention of the citizens of the town, and the public generally, to his NEW and general assortment of Seasonable

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

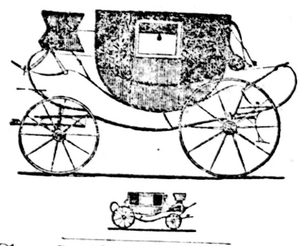
FOR LADIES' WEAR—Silks, white, black and fancy; Balzorines; Tarleton, different colors; Printed and Lace Lawns; Crape Lesses; Silk, Fillet, Crape Lesse and Muslin-de-Lain Scarfs; Muslin-de-Lain, Silk and Crape Lesse Shawls; fine Kid Gloves, assorted colors; very fine Silk ditto; Ribbons, richest styles; Bonnets, ditto; Hem-stitched Lawn Handkerchiefs, for Ladies and Gentlemen; Silk Under Shirts, ditto, ditto; Hair Cloth and Corded Shirts, superior quality; Linen Cambric; Edging and Footing; Laces and Insertings; French-worked Collars; Bishop Lawns; Book, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslin; plain Plaid and Striped Cambric; Bombazine; Gymp and Gymp Cord; Victoria Girdles; Printed Muslins; Calico of all sorts; Ginghams, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR—Snuff colored, green, invisible green, black and blue Broad Cloths, wool-dyed, wide and fine; black and fancy Cassimeres, with a great variety of Linen Goods for Coats and Pants; Damask, Silk, Plaid Silk and Satin Vestings; Suspenders; Gloves, assorted; a great variety of Hats for Summer; fine Calf and Morocco Boots and Shoes; Ladies Slippers and Ties; Umbrellas, Parasols and Sun Shades.

Also, a good assortment of GROCERIES.

April 19, 1845. 57tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the U. States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on [illegible] We warrant all our Work to be of good stock and of workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 29, 1845.

Dr. MICHAEL'S PILLS,

An effectual cure for Fever and Ague; also an excellent Tonic Remedy in Dyspepsia, and debilitated state of the system, in Neuralgia, and Nervous Headache.

THE unparalleled success and the testimonials of distinguished individuals corroborative of the efficacy of Dr. MICHAEL'S PILLS, entitle them to the confidence of every individual suffering from the maladies which they propose to cure, and demand a fair trial of them. See below a few of the many testimonials, and for further particulars see bill of Directions, &c. accompanying each box and found in the Agent's possession.

J. MICHAEL HAPPOLDT,
Proprietor.

Charlotte, N. C.

TESTIMONIALS.

From the Rev'd Samuel Williamson, Presbyterian Clergyman, Professor of Moral Philosophy, &c., and President of Davidson College, Mecklenburg county, N. C.

"I hereby certify, that for the last two years I have used Dr. Michael's Pills, in cases of Chill and Fever and of Intermittent Fever, in my own family, and have witnessed their effect in a number of cases when used by others; and from what I have seen of their efficacy, I consider them decidedly the best remedy in such diseases with which I am acquainted.

S. WILLIAMSON.

Davidson College, N. C., Oct. 16, 1844.

From the Rev. Ira L. Potter, one of the Ministers of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Having intimate acquaintance with Dr. J. Michael Happoldt, (the Proprietor of Dr. Michael's Pills,) and having confidence in his skill as a Physician, and also having proved the virtue of said Pills in my own family and person, and furthermore having witnessed their success in a considerable portion of the surrounding country, I do unhesitatingly recommend as a safe and certain cure for Ague and Fever, and also as an excellent Tonic.

IRA L. POTTER.

From the Rev. Cyrus Johnston, Presbyterian Minister, and Pastor of Providence and Sharon Congregations, Mecklenburg county, N. C.

Dr. J. Michael Happoldt—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in saying that I have most successfully used your Ague and Fever Pills, and found them in my own case and several members of my family to be an effectual cure. I prize them especially for the fact, that they need no preparation of the system, which occasions delay and renders the patient liable to another chill—but may be taken immediately, so as to prevent the chill. I give my unqualified recommendation to them as effectual. I follow the directions closely. Respectfully yours, &c.

CYRUS JOHNSTON.

Providence, N. C.

From the Rev. Alexius M. Forster, one of the Methodist Episcopal Ministers of the South Carolina Conference.

Dr. J. Michael Happoldt—I have used your Pills, entitled Dr. Michael's Pills, in Bilious Remittent and Intermittent forms of Fever, and in both cases found them a pleasant, speedy, and effectual cure.

A. M. FORSTER.

Lincoln Circuit, N. C.

From Mrs. Mary Ann Forster, wife of the Rev'd A. M. Forster.

I do hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with the most distressing form of Neuralgia of the head, or Nervous Headache, for upwards of 12 years, and never found any permanent relief until I used Dr. Michael's Pills, of which Dr. J. Michael Happoldt is Proprietor; and I do in the fear of God recommend them as an effectual and speedy cure.

MARY ANN FORSTER.

Lincolnton, N. C., July 1844.

☞ The above Pills are for sale at the Bookstore of E. J. HALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 14, 1844. 37tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving, at the new Brick Store, (on the North side of Hay street, adjoining the Store of Messrs. C. T. Haigh & Son,) an entirely

New Stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of blue, wool-dyed black, and invisible green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Merino ditto; Summer Cloths; Drap-de-te; Gambroons; Kentucky Jeans; Georgia Nankins; Brown Linens and Drillings; Irish Linen; a large and handsome assortment of Prints; Printed Muslins and Lawns; Balzorines; Lupinas; Victorias; black and figured Silks; Bishop Lawns; Jaconet, Swiss, Plaid, and Book Muslins; Fancy Silk Shawls and Points; Silk and Kid Gloves; Cotton and Silk Hose; Gymps and Gymp Cords; Cords and Tassels; Cap and Bonnet Ribbons; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Bed Ticks; Stocks and Cravats; Linen Bosoms and Collars.

Also, a good assortment of Fur, Wool, and Palm Leaf HATS; Straw and Florence Bonnets; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols and Shades; Shoes, Buttons and Combs, &c.

These Goods were selected with great care by the Subscriber, and are offered at Wholesale and Retail, for Cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the Stock.

HENRY LILLY.

Fayetteville, April 15, 1845. 54-8w

NOTICE.

JUST received, in addition to my former Stock of GOODS,—

15 hhds. prime New Orleans MOLASSES,
2 hhds. St. Croix Sugar,
6 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 fine large sacks Salt.

Also, French Brandy, Old Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Teneriffe and Madeira Wine. All of which will be sold low for *Cash*.

JAMES S. GRANT.

March 4, 1845. 48tf

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Haymount, corner of Adam street and the road, now occupied by James Dodd,—a desirable situation for a Summer or Winter residence. It will be sold on time if desired, for Note at Bank. For further particulars apply to

JONATHAN EVANS.

March 28, 1845. 52-3m

University of North Carolina.

THE Rev. ADAM GILCHRIST will deliver a Valedictory Sermon before the Graduating Class of the University of N. C., at Chapel Hill, on Monday night the 2d of June.

The Committee of Correspondence with Mr. Gilchrist, in consideration of his ability and goodness, may safely presume that the pleasure and profit of the Commencement Exercises will be greatly enhanced by his Sermon.

EUGENE G. HINTON, }
Chapel Hill, April 19.

CARTHAGE
MALE & FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE present Session of this Institution will close with a Public Examination of the Students on Friday the 6th of June. The next Session will commence on Monday the 7th of July.

A. C. McNEILL, *Principal.*

Carthage, May 2, 1845. 57-4w

LAFAYETTE LIVERY STABLES.

THOMAS J. MIMS,

Agent of the Lafayette Livery Stables,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has a supply of excellent Saddle and Harness Horses to HIRE; also two Sulkeys, one Buggy, and will in a few days have two more splendid Buggies to hire, on the following terms:—

For Horse, per day,	$1 00
Buggy, " "	75
Sulkey, " "	50
Horse and Buggy, (or Sulkey,)	1 50

Horses will be boarded on the following terms:—

Board, per day,	$0 50
" " week,	3 00
" " month,	10 00
" " year,	125 00

A two horse Carriage kept for the accommodation of those who may want passage to any place off of the regular Stage lines.

The Subscriber's experience in the above business, together with his complete stock of Horses and Vehicles, will enable him to give full satisfaction to all his patrons.

Orders for Horses and Conveyances will be attended to, if left at the Lafayette Hotel.

T. J. MIMS, *Ag't.*

April 8, 1845. 53tf

PRINT WAREHOUSE

IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

REMOVED

From 113 Pearl Street to

44 *CEDAR STREET,*

NEAR WILLIAM STREET.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of

American and Foreign Prints

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

Sept. 20, 1844. 26-1Yipd

Job Printing of all kinds,

Neatly executed at this Office.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE assortment of CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, STONE, AND QUEENSWARE, comprising Dinner, Tea, Coffee, and Chamber Sets, together with almost every article in that line.

20 crates assorted for the Country trade.
6 dozen Flower Pots.
6 ditto Pickle Jars, with covers.

C. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 10, 1845. 45tf

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on Friday, 30th May, 1845, in the Town of Fayetteville.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Pres't.*

May 10, 1845. 58tf

JACKSON JOHNSON

HAS on hand at the Wagon Yard, FOR HIRE, HORSES AND BUGGIES.

Also,

Has a TWO-HORSE CONVEYANCE, with a view of accommodating persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns. 30tf

PUNISHMENT OF A SUBSCRIBER WHO DID NOT PAY HIS SUBSCRIPTION.

[*Translated from a Paris Journal for the Times and Compiler.*]

'Twas at Strasburg; two old men from fifty to sixty years of age, were amusing themselves over two glasses of "*eau sucree*," (sugar and water) in a solitary Inn, in the rue de France. One of these old men who had the appearance of a settled, reflecting merchant, speaking little and never laughing, was expediting the melting of the sugar by violent motions of his spoon. The other dressed in a black silk cap, covered by a hat of most respectable age, had the air of a man who had just escaped bankruptcy; for grief for lost money characterizes the physiognomy in a peculiar manner. Between him who has lost his wife, and him who has lost his fortune, you will find as great differences as between the position of a cathedral and a grave digger. The old man with the black silk night cap, slipped two pieces of sugar in his pocket, casting the darkest possible glances around him, with the air of saying, 'Thank God, I have a right after so many misfortunes.'

His friend, who had just laid his half empty glass on the table, now pushes it from him, and folding his arms in a resolute manner, exclaims:

'Boucaud, something is the matter!'

Boucaud is silent for a moment, and then decides to answer 'Yes.'

'Tell it me, my old friend.'

''Tis a long and sad story.'

'I suppose so, yet it is a solace to tell our griefs to a friend of fifty years standing.'

'You are right, my good Quentin. But, I repeat it, 'tis a sad story; the saddest possible. Listen to a plague—a nettle which stings, no one knows how nor why. They are found at Pontoise, at Carpentras, Quimbec Conventin, I know not where! There is one even at Chateau Thierry, our common country—confound them!'

'You mean that there were such papers; but there are none now—the director has crushed them. Formerly, any low fellow, favored by a little wit, might ridicule the most respectable persons.'

'To whom do you tell this? But let me continue my story. I had the misfortune to receive for a whole year, on the plea of being a countryman, doubtless, the newspaper of Chateau Thierry, without ever perceiving that a previous notice bound me either to refuse the cursed paper or to regard myself as a subscriber, I was so unfortunate as not to refuse, and at the end of the year, 3 months ago, my newspaper ceased to make its appearance, and the editor demanded twenty-four francs, the price of a year's subscription. My signature to this effect had been obtained only through a little note which I had written, asking one paper to be sent as a specimen. I therefore repudiated the debt.'

'And you acted well.'

'I acted very ill, as you will see. A week after my refusal, I received a letter from Chateau Thierry, which cost 70 centimes postage. You know that I have many friends and much business there, and receive unfranked letters frequently from the city and from the environs. Do you guess what was in this letter? Very little—'Sir, you owe me twenty-four francs, and you refuse to pay them. You are a rascal!'

'Impossible! And did you not hand over this letter to the Solicitor of the King?"

'There was no signature, and I hoped to get rid of the writer at the price of this insult. A week after, another letter came to me from Fire en Sardenois, where I have funds invested. 89 centimes was the postage. What do you suppose that I saw on opening it?—*Sir, you owe me twenty-four francs, and you refuse to pay them. You are a rascal.*''

'Ah! that is too much.'

'In a word, my friend, I paid successively, in the course of a month, 8 or 10 postages on letters to the same purport. One came to me from each place with which I had business transactions. I even received one from Soissons, where my son, who is a physician, resides, and his hand-writing was imitated in the direction.'

'Why, this editor must be a great rascal!'

'Do you not speak too vehemently. I was no longer myself. When the post-boy brought me a letter I hesitated ten minutes before receiving it. I felt it, weighed it, smelt it. Sometimes it was a serious letter from my lawyer or from one of my debtors, but oftener it was from this wicked fellow! He went so far as to frank letters from great distances, to add to my uncertainty and to ruin me more effectually. What was I to do? Must I give notice to forty or fifty persons that I would not receive unfranked letters? Impossible! I must then tell the reason, and this I dared not do, nor ought I to dare it. I wrote to this fellow to offer him his twenty-four francs; I even franked my letter! He had left the country and no one knew what had become of him.'

"This is an abominable story!"

'Yes, abominable, and worse when you know it all. In the end I lost my wits. I took or refused letters at hazard, and the devil always impelled me to choose those of his own dictation. I have a drawer full of them.'

'This man was enough to ruin you in postage.'

'That was a slight matter. One day my lawyer in Condeen-Brie wrote to me that I had just lost 800 francs by my mistakes. He had written to me a fortnight before concerning the situation of my debtors, who on the eve of his failure, offered me a note at discount, by which I might have secured my 800 francs. I had made no answer: the letter had lain in the post office, and the failure was now published.'

'Ah!'

'Bah! he harassed me on all sides, my dear sir. It is but a month at most since some one brought me from the office Laffitte Gaillard a large willow basket, on which I had to pay 11 francs freight. I was now always suspicious. But it was just the eve of the first of January. This basket might come from my brother or my son. I paid the eleven francs, opened the basket, took out three or four beds of hay and straw, and what do you suppose that I found? A collection of unfortunate papers, with a letter of which I need not tell you the contents. A week after another basket came, yet not franked. This I refused.'

'I suppose so.'

'You suppose so. My lawyer at Chateau Thierry soon after did me the honor to inform me that the Baron of Ladoncette was furiously angry with me for having refused a basket of oysters and game, which he had sent me as a present after an exchange of hard between us. The game and oysters returned to him after a week's stay at the stage office, God knows in what condition.

'This was enough to make a man crazy!'

'I was not far from being so! You know that I had a lawsuit at Amiens, which suit has since terminated unfortunately on account of the impossibility of my attending to business. I could not fix my mind upon it! Well, they told me at the post office that there was a package for me from Amiens, tied and sealed, and having these words written under the direction: "Business papers: from the royal court of Amiens. Important.' My suit was yet pending, and this might come from my lawyer. I paid nine francs, signed the register, and returned home with my mind entirely occupied with one subject. The packages contained the end of a billiard stick, from which the ivory was taken off, and on the paper which was wrapped around it, like a motto around a child's whistle, was the infernal phrase. *You owe me twenty-four francs, and you refuse to pay them. You are a rascal!*'

'And did you consult no one!'

'Whom should I consult? I spoke of it to the Prefect and the General; but they only laughed at it, and asked me, whenever they met me, after my correspondent, the editor. The wife of the Prefect even went so far as to say that she should be delighted to know this young man.'

'This was the equicism of the administration. Boucaud, there must have been something which you might do; but what the devil was it?'

'I did every thing. I wrote to my friends at Soissons, at Meaux, at Chateau Thierry, at Paris, in all the surrounding provinces, indeed—sometimes to interrupt my correspondence, and establish a sort of continental blockade against the letters of this vile creature—sometimes to find him out and pay him his twenty-four francs, with interest, if he required it; but it was impossible to lay my hand on the rascal. And then, unexpected letters on business always profited by the opportunity, when I had refused to pay any postage, to come to me. It seemed as if everybody was in league with him. At last, I resolved to refuse no more letters, as it cost me dearer than to receive them. I even went to the post office to take all my letters which had been thrown aside for five or six days. I had my usual luck. There were nineteen there from various places, and not one which was not from him!'

'And always the same thing?'

'Always.'

'Do you receive them still?'

'Yes; I have one in my pocket which came yesterday from Pontoise?

'Do you know any one there?'

'No; but it is all the same. Besides, I have taken my resolution since my last adventure, and will ruin myself in postage, if it is necessary.'

'What adventure?'

'I will tell you. You know my trifling brother, commissioner of the police at Vilparisis?'

'Yes—a good fellow, but rather light.'

'Light as to his purse, particularly. Some one came one evening lately to tell me that two girls and a boy had arrived by the stage to visit me; and were waiting for me at the office Laffitte et Caillard.'

'They came *franked*, at least?

'two girls and the boy. Their arrival, unlike that of letters and packets, spoke for itself. I hastened, then, in great uncertainty, to the stage office. I heard there was a young man there, perhaps it was the editor, and I thought so much the better.'

'Yes; you would have strangled him immediately—'

'No, indeed; I should have begged his friendship, that he might leave me quiet for the rest of my days. I reached the office, and found there—guess what! Two nieces and a nephew, that my brother had sent me, and whose passage I had to pay from Vilparisis to Strasburg!'

'And ——'

'And I hesitated; but they all began weeping like calves, and I was obliged to take them away.'

'Into your little lodging?'

'I added two furnished rooms; but it is not agreeable for a widower, a receiver of registers, who lives in bachelor style, to entertain two girls of fifteen or sixteen years old, and a great urchin about the same age?'

'How the devil came your brother to send his children to you without giving you notice?"

'He had given me notice, the fool, twice. He had written to me twice; but I received no letters which were not franked, and both his having remained in the post office, I had no opportunity to decline the visit, which I should not have failed to do.'

'But what became of these poor children?'

'Poor children! The boy did not quit the house; the two girls—they all had such appetites, that I thought it most economical to send them back to Vilparisis, and pay 130 francs for their passage.'

'And you paid 130 francs again?'

'Certainly; what are 130 francs more or less to a ruined man?'

'Go on, then.'

'I have reached the end, my dear sir, at this point. I am ruined, Quentin; you understand me; I am ruined, by having refused to pay twenty-four francs to a ——, I know not what to call him. Are you astonished to hear me speak thus? Well, you must know, that these twenty-four francs have entered into my mind as a knife into my body. I have not made a statement which has not been sent back to me from Paris, on account of gross errors in the addition.—Those cursed figures are before my eyes night and day: 9 francs, 10 francs, 130 francs, 800 francs. I must write them, the inclination is stronger than myself, and thus all my accounts are embarrassed.'

'You are very unfortunate.'

'Very! But learn in conclusion, that I have this morning received a letter from the director general of the territories so harsh as to make me anticipate a removal from my office on the plea of exaction and incapacity.'

'Why, what have you done?'

'In my state of mind, a man may do any thing.—One day I kept eleven francs for recording a judicial notice instead of a franc and a half. But it was a paper of the same form as that of Chateau Thierry.'

'Do you know what you ought to do Boucaud?'

'You would oblige me by telling me.'

'I would go immediately and throw myself at the feet of the director! I would relate to him the whole affair. He would be moved, for it is a heart-rending story. I would ask a change of office, with leave of absence for three months. I would leave to a friend the general direction of my affairs, and would go to spend my three months in England or in Algiers, in search of this fellow.'

'Quentin, if you think this a good plan, I am ready to obey you. Take me with you, my friend. I will do all that you wish like a child, since I am no longer capable of knowing my right hand from my left.'

'Let us go and talk of this at your house.'

* * * * * * * * *

The two good old friends went out together, after the Receiver of Registers had thrown 80 centimes, the amount of the postage on his last letter, on the counter, to pay for two glasses of 'eau sucree.'

Father Quentin carried Father Boucaud away the same evening; but the latter became crazy in the stage, and is now given up to the care of a doctor who has established a house for the purpose at Fontainbleau. His mania is the most whimsical imaginable. He thinks that every one who approaches him comes to ask twenty-four francs, as the subscription to a paper. He searches his pockets in anguish, and having no money, he wishes to give up his hat, his vest, his riding coat, his shoes, his pantaloons, even. The sight of the doctor frightens him. He takes him for the editor of the Chateau Thierry, and sees in each keeper a footboy.

FOREIGN.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.—SIXTEEN DAYS LATER.

The Britannia arrived at Boston Monday at 5 A. M. with news sixteen days later from England and the Continent.

There is no important news from Switzerland, and affairs remain there in statu quo.

The prices of iron had fallen.

The Maynooth College question had not been finally disposed of. All doubt about its parliamentary success was set at rest by the unexpectedly large majority which passed the second reading—147.

From Wilmer & Smith.

The demand for almost all kinds of Produce has received a great impetus by the relaxation of duties, the plentifulness of money, and general employment and prosperity of the country generally. In Sugar, Coffee, and other great staple articles, the demand has been very great; and although the market has not been quite so brisk during the last week, yet we believe there will at present be no great reaction.

The cotton market has been buoyant of late, and, in some descriptions, the improvement has reached a farthing a pound. The threatened rupture with America has caused this advance, and as the share market has been pretty well cleaned, parties, speculating on the rupture, are disposed to invest their capital in the staple. If President Polk will listen to reason, these persons, with the produce of the new crop staring them in the face, will assuredly burn their fingers; but if he will not, their gain will be great; and as the affair seems pretty much like a game at chance, they reckon that the risk is worth the outlay.

In the present temper of the market, and with the excitable topics that have been recently before Parliament and the country, the least move in the right direction—right, we mean, for the speculators, deeply injurious as the result, whatever form it might take, would be for both countries—would send up the Cotton market with unexampled rapidity. Every account from the United States is most anxiously looked for, and will continue to increase until it is seen whether "the little cloud in the West" has grown bigger, or has disappeared.

THE DISINTERESTED, OFFICE-HATING DEMOCRACY!

The *Executive Organ* has the following *native* paragraph:

"He (the President) works from ten to twelve hours in every twenty-four; holds two cabinets a week; sees visiters two hours every day, when the Cabinet is not employed. He is also in frequent communion with his Secretaries. His correspondence is very heavy. His care in looking over every letter which he receives is far from being inconsiderable. Letters of recommendation are pouring in upon him in favour of applicants for office. The other day he had to appoint four officers in one of our principal towns. For one of them there were not less than thirteen candidates, each of them backed by numerous friends. The President had to wade through the budgets of letters which each one presented to his consideration."

Thirteen candidates, for one office, and all backed by numerous friends! Could a stronger proof be adduced of the disinterestedness of this pure Democracy?

We recollect, that soon after Mr. Polk took his seat, it was proclaimed with a great flourish, that there were no applicants for office—the Democrats were so modest, so patriotic and so disinterested that they would not take office—and the President was consequently greatly embarrassed to find suitable persons to take charge of public trusts. All this was blazoned forth as a bitter re- House, during Gen. Harrison's *brief* reign, and sent that old man prematurely to the grave. It was held up as a bright contrast to the disgraceful and ravenous scramble by the Whigs for place! Well, in all the annals of office-seeking Whiggery, we have never heard of there being 13 candidates for one place! That rare specimen of patriotic disinterestedness was reserved for the office-hating Democracy!

Besides this instance of Democratic aversion to the public service, thus chronicled by the Executive Organ, we hear, that every honorable post abroad, and most of the lucrative ones at home, have been applied for by *Democratic Members of Congress*. Those ardent patriots would appropriate every thing to themselves—greatly to the scandal and the dissatisfaction of the suffering patriots *in pais*, who have not the lever of a seat in Congress, with which to operate upon the dispenser of office! In this competition between the *titled* and the *untitled* there can be but little doubt about the result. The latter must wait, till their betters are served!

Richmond Whig.

Locofoco Constitutionalists.—The constitutional lawyers among the Locofocos are a most acute set of fellows. They assert that it is awfully unconstitutional to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, with quite as much ardor as they declare it is strictly constitutional to give the lands themselves to the States in which they lie. It is constitutional to give all the lands to a portion of the States, but unconstitutional to distribute the proceeds of the sales of these lands among all the States! It is according to law to deny to the States, by whose blood and treasure these lands were won, any of the money which is derived from sales, while it is delightfully legal to take all the lands and give them to States which were not in existence when the title to them was acquired! What a wonderfully sagacious set of fellows these Locofoco constitutional lawyers are!

Twelve years ago, when General Jackson recommended a distribution of the land fund among the several States, we heard nothing of the unconstitutionality of the proposition from those who now see that to carry it into effect the Constitution would be dreadfully mangled. Circumstances do not only alter cases, but they also have a miraculous influence over the opinions and perceptions of some men who have the hardihood to boast of their consistency. These individuals think a recommendation emanating from Jackson very right, legal, and patriotic, while a similar course proposed by Mr. Clay is altogether wrong, full of bribery, and utterly unconstitutional.

When these Locofoco sticklers for the Constitution, as they understand it, die, will not all the wisdom of this world die with them?—*Lou. Jour.*

Encouraging still to Tobacco Planters.—Sale of one hogshead of Tobacco, by H. B. Montague, for W. & S. H. Gordon, of J. J. Kelly's crop, of Granville, N. C., to a manufacturer of this place, for $25 50, and his No. 2 at 5, average $15 90. This was the whole crop, and made from J. B. Gay's Oronoko seed.—*Richmond Whig.*

MR. CLAY AND THE LADIES OF TROY.

FROM THE TROY WHIG.

The Whig Ladies of Troy and Henry Clay.—During the last Winter the Whig ladies of this city raised a subscription for the purchase of a piece of silver plate to be presented to Henry Clay of Kentucky. As stated some weeks since in this paper, an elegant silver waiter of the value of $200 was ordered by them for this purpose and forwarded to Ashland. It will be seen from the annexed correspondence that the waiter arrived safely at its destination, and that its receipt has been acknowledged by Mr. Clay in his usual felicitous manner:

[*Correspondence.*]

TROY, April 17, 1845.

Dear Sir: We are deputed by the Whig Ladies of Troy to present you the accompanying testimonial of respect, but we hope you will not measure that respect by the smallness of our gift. If you will estimate it by the regard and gratitude we feel to you, it will become of infinite value.

It is with much pride and pleasure we point out to your notice that in the late political contest our little city fought nobly for Henry Clay and his principles. We feel, therefore, you will not despise the humble offering we make to the most talented of our statesmen, the most patriotic of our citizens.

We wish you health and happiness, and feel that the consciousness of being looked on as a benefactor to your country will go far to ensure you the latter. Assure yourself that to none are your name and fame dearer than to the "Whig Women of Troy."

In whose name we subscribe ourselves, yours, respectfully,

CATHARINE THORN,
ELIZABETH GRISWOLD.

Hon. HENRY CLAY.

ASHLAND, May 5, 1845.

My Dear Ladies: I received to-day your friendly letter of the 18th ultimo, with the neat and chastely tasteful silver waiter which the Whig Ladies of Troy have done me the honor to present to me, in testimony of the sense which they are pleased to entertain of my services to the public, my principles, and my character. Mrs. Clay and the other ladies of my family greatly admire the waiter, and it is a coincidence worthy of being mentioned, that the box which contained it came to us with another box containing a pair of beautiful pitchers presented to us by the Ladies of Norwich, in Connecticut, members of Whig families.

I recollect with great satisfaction the visits I made to Troy in September, 1833, and in August, 1839, and, with much gratitude, the fact to which you allude, of the confidence manifested in me by the city of Troy at the Presidential election in November last.

I request you to accept yourselves, and to be my organ in communicating to the ladies whom you represent, my warm and grateful acknowledgments for this most interesting proof of their esteem and regard. Among the many causes of gratification which cheer me in my retirement in private life, none afford me more heartfelt satisfaction than the approbation with which I am honored by so large a portion of your sex.

With ardent wishes for your own welfare and happiness, and that of the Ladies of Troy, I am, with the highest respect, your faithful friend and obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

Mrs. CATHARINE THORN and
Mrs. ELIZABETH GRISWOLD, &c.

The "Union" seems to discountenance the idea that any special minister will be sent to England to negotiate on the Oregon question. In allusion to a remark of the Charleston Mercury, it declares itself quite willing to leave the trouble and honor of the negotiation to Mr. Buchanan, and adds:

"We presume that the negotiation is really resumed, and will be prosecuted in this city, and not in London, to some definite conclusion—peaceably, we hope."

In another paragraph the "Union" refers to the suggestion which has been made of leaving the decision of the question to *arbitration*, and says:

"We understand that Mr. Calhoun declined this proposition when made by the British Minister; and declined it, it is said, upon grounds of the strongest character. We are content to wait for the publication of that document, with the general remark that it is seldom, if ever, that the umpirage of a third Power has been able to settle satisfactorily the controversy between two States in relation to disputed territory."

The rejection of arbitration will take away one of the alternative modes of settling the controversy amicably. No other mode of peaceful adjustment will remain except compromise.—*Balt. American.*

Bailie Peyton.—This gentleman, who held for the last four years, the office of U. S. Attorney for Louisiana, has been recently removed. He was one of the few Tylerian office-holders who never, so far as we have heard, compromitted his principles, or betrayed his honor, for the post he held. His removal is to be ascribed to the personal hostility borne to him by President Polk—Mr. Ritchie's wise saw—"the King of France should not remember the injuries of the Duke of Orleans"—being forgotten or overlooked. Mr. Peyton, it will be recollected, was Mr. Wise's co-labourer on the floor of Congress, in denouncing the corruptions and high-handed usurpations of General Jackson's administration, and they were especially denunciatory of Mr. Polk's efforts, as Speaker, to suppress investigation and screen the public plunderers. If Mr. Wise were recalled, he and Mr. Peyton could again resume their patriotic task; for we doubt not, that this Administration will give them ample employment for all their abilities.

Richmond Whig.

Iowa and Missouri.—There are new border troubles between Missouri and Iowa. The St. Louis Republican says:

"The Sheriff of one of the counties of Missouri, bordering upon the northern line, when attempting to execute a writ for a breach of the peace, was assailed by a number of persons of Daviess county, Iowa. The prisoners, whom the Sheriff had arrested, were rescued, and the Sheriff himself taken into custody, for exercising illegal authority within the Territory.

"The trial came off last week, before Judge Morgan of the District Court, and resulted in the conviction of the Missouri Sheriff. The punishment is imprisonment in the penitentiary. The Judge sentenced him to ten days' confinement; but before the sentence could be carried into execution, Gov. Chambers granted a pardon."

"Poor, but Honest."—The newspapers and other equally great authorities, make use of this phrase in biographical notices, "he was born of *poor* but *honest* parents!" Poor, *but* honest; that is to infer that the parents ought to have been dishonest because they were poor; but that in the particular case, they were honest spite of their poverty. This common phrase is an insult to the condition of ninety-nine men out of a hundred, and an indignity to human nature. There might be, considering the manner in which many fortunes are acquired, some little shade of meaning in saying of the heir of a fortune, "he was born of *rich* but *honest* parents;" but the "poor but honest" phrase is atrocious. Let it be reformed altogether.

Phil. Ledger.

MISSISSIPPI U. S. SENATOR.

From a publication in the Vicksburg Sentinel, Democrat, it appears that there is some dissatisfaction among the Democracy of Mississippi at the course Mr. Secretary of the Treasury Walker is said to have pursued with regard to the appointment of U. S. Senator to succeed him. It appears that after Mr. Walker's resignation, Governor Brown, of Mississippi, appointed the Hon. Jacob Thompson, then in Washington, and a member of the Lower House, to succeed him, and that the letter communicating his appointment to Mr. T. was enclosed under cover to Mr. Walker, Mr. W. withheld it, and Mr. T. returned home before he knew of his appointment. The following letter in the Sentinel, from a leading Democrat, relates to this matter:

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

JACKSON, April 28, 1845.

Sir—The Executive appointment of United States Senator has justly excited public inquiry as to whom *opprobium* should be applied in the withholding from the Hon. Jacob Thompson the Executive appointment; and upon inquiry, I learn from reliable sources that Gov. Brown forwarded the appointment enveloped in a letter addressed to Hon. R. J. Walker, who, without the authority of the Governor, has withheld the appointment, notwithstanding the messenger and letter were in the city of Washington several days before Mr. Thompson left.

I asked the Governor if Mr. Walker had not suggested a different *individual* as Senator in his (Mr. Walker's) letter of resignation. The Governor replied that that was a *private* matter, and declined answering. Now, the simple story is, (as is easily seen) that Mr. Walker desired another individual appointed Senator, and because his favorite had not received the Executive appointment, he took the responsibility of withholding the appointment, and thus to thwart the Executive in his effort to serve the State, and thereby cause the State to be unrepresented in the Senate of the United States. The severest condemnation is justly due to any man who will thus misserve the State.

Yours, respectfully,

JOS. S. LEAKE.

The Vicksburg Whig thinks that no Democratic paper will dare to denounce so high-handed an act as that attributed to Mr. Walker; but thinks that Dr. Hagan, if alive, would speak of it as it deserves.

NEW YORK, May 21, 1845.

An important case was decided yesterday in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Betts—it being an action brought by the United States against G. T. Irving and others, executors of Henry Eckford, dec'd, to recover $150,000, being amount of bond for Mr. Swartwout as collector during his second term. It was contended that the defalcations of Mr. S. took place after the bond of Mr. Eckford had expired; and, after a patient investigation, the jury decided that there was no default the first five years of Mr. Swartwout's Collectorship, and that consequently there was no claim on the sureties. It was furthermore decided that there is due Mr. Eckford's estate from the United States twenty thousand five hundred and fifty-five dollars, for sums expended by Mr. E. for the Government at Sackett's Harbor during the last war.

NEW YORK, May 20, 1845.

Notwithstanding the favorable aspect of the commercial news by the Britannia, there was no material change in the tone of feeling in relation to the probability of a war with Mexico. Exchanges, domestic and foreign, present no fluctuation of any consequence. Money is abundant at six per cent. The collections of revenue at our Custom-house, up to the 17th of this month, from the first of January, show a decrease of $1,865,982, in comparison with the amount received during the same space of time in 1844.—*New York Cor. Nat. Intelligencer.*

Mineral Resources of Alabama.—We learn from the report of the Committee on Agriculture, made at the last session of the Legislature of this State, that there are five principal and several other minor mines of gold and silver in Randolph county, Alabama, producing about $125,000 annually, and employing from three to five hundred people. There are inexhaustible beds of fine iron ore in the same county. There are also rich mines of gold and silver in Tallapoosa, and gold has also been found in Coosa, Talladega, and Chambers. Iron foundries have been established in Benton and Talladega. Nitre is found in abundance in Blount. There are immense quantities of coal on this side of Tuscaloosa and in many other places. Salt can be manufactured near Jackson in Clarke county; iron ore, marble, granite, limestone, &c. are also found in this county. Lead ore in large quantities and of excellent quality is found in the bed of the Tennessee on the Muscle Shoals.

Franking a calico frock.—It will be remembered by our readers, that James Black of Georgia, charged J. R. Giddings of Ohio, upon the floor of the House of Representatives, and just before the adjournment of the last Congress, with having franked home "a calico frock," marked "not Public Document." Mr. Giddings pronounced this statement false from his seat, and since then he has ferreted out the whole matter from which it appears that it was Emery D. Potter of Ohio, one of Mr. Black's Loco Foco friends, who franked home the calico frock. Mr. Day, the Postmaster at Painesville, Ohio, explains the matter thus:

"The frank was C. J. McNulty's, and "E. D. Potter" was written upon the package at the left end.—Dr. St. John is a brother-in-law of the Hon. E. D. Potter, and Mrs. E. D. Potter now boards with his family. Some smaller packages, or at least one smaller package, came directed to Mrs. E. D. Potter by the next mail, bearing Hon. E. D. Potter's frank, which my assistant was sure were also articles of dry goods, and "Not Pub. Doc."

A dead blue bird was found a few days since, clinging with its feet to one of the wires of Morse's Electro Magnetic Telegraph, a few miles from Washington City. The body of the bird was examined, and no shot wound, or wound of any kind, was discovered, sufficient to produce death, which has led to the belief that it was killed while perched upon the wire, some time during the operation of the Telegraph, as it were by a shock of electricity.

Islands of Ice.—The captains of packet ships, which arrived at this port yesterday and on Sunday, all speak of the immense fields of ice they encountered on the Banks. The Britannia made her passage among ice-bergs, and was detained nearly a day by them.—*N. Y. Express.*

EXTENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

It is becoming an every-day remark, and a topic of common conversation, that our Republic will extend, at no very distant day, from the northern limits of Canada to the Isthmus of Darien. One great republic, six thousand miles long and five thousand wide, consisting of some hundred smaller republics, swayed by wise and equal laws, peopled by a brave, active, enterprising, and industrious race, and embracing every variety of soil, of climate, and production—what imagination can foreshadow its magnificent destiny! The idea is grand and imposing, and a picture is presented to the mind's eye which the world has never seen.

But this is the fancy view of the question, and taken irrespective of the vast difficulties which lie in the way of its realization. We confess ourselves so little possessed of the spirit of enthusiasts as to fear that evil rather than good will be the result of the efforts to accomplish this great enterprise. A large portion of the immense territory yet to be brought to a knowledge of the sweets of republican liberty and Christian religion is inhabited by a people blinded by ignorance and besotted with superstition. To enlighten and reform them would be the task of ages to all the philanthropists of the universe. To subdue and enslave them, or extirpate them, is the only alternative. And, in this undertaking, what is to become of our sense of justice, of humanity, and of the divine precepts of the religion of Christ?

But, since the taste of blood which our land-robbing race have acquired by the appropriation of Texas, we are prepared to believe that this and every consideration will give way before the irresistible passion for territorial aggrandizement which has seized upon our people. Justice, morality, the integrity of our Union, and the preservation of our free institutions, will all fail to erect a bar to the rapacious spirit of aggression. Texas is ours, California must be so speedily; and people obviously betray an intense impatience at the delay in appropriating to ourselves the gold and silver gods of the Mexican churches.

It is this kindling into a flame *the strong passions for conquest and rapine*, which is deeply implanted in the bosom of our species, which caused us mbre especially to regard with apprehension and alarm the Texas project. That iniquity was the beginning of the mischief; where and when it will end, the wisest can neither foresee nor conjecture.

Richmond Whig.

The "Crusade."—The Cincinnati Gazette, noticing a late article in the government paper, speaking of the ease with which a "crusade" could be got up to "the Halls of the Montezumas," says:

"We feel, as we fear, the spirit of the temper of the article in the Union. It bodes no good. It is evil. The cry of "Ho! West!—one blast from the bugle, proclaiming as watchwords the 'Halls of the Montezumas, and the mines of Mexico,' would start into being twenty thousand volunteers!' Ay, so it would. What then? Why, in this valley, teeming with life, a spirit of aggrandizement—of maddening excitement—of a selfish and burning thirst for power of military excitement—of conquest in its worst and direst form—would spring up, and blast the hopes of the virtuous and the free. Let all parties shun this spirit as they would dishonor. Let the country smite it down, in its early manhood, ere that manhood be smitten unto death by its foul and degrading breath."

There is now in New York a fine specimen of the Hippopotamus. It was captured not long since by a boat's crew from a New Bedford vessel at the mouth of a river in Africa. There are two in the Paris Museum, but we believe none like this in the United States. No animal possesses a more singular appearance, none has more curious habits. The mouth and the teeth have greatly attracted the attention of the naturalists, while the ivory of the canine teeth is highly prized by dentists, who pay a large price for them—as much as $5 a pound.

Modern travellers in Africa have repeatedly seen and described them, and their locality is considered to be confined to the great Rivers and Lakes of that Country. Their food is chiefly of hard stout vegetables on the banks of streams, which is bruised rather than ground and when transmitted to the stomach it has undergone but very little alteration. The Hippopotamus is able to live a long time under water, and has some way of closing its nostrils while there. When it seeks the land it does immense injury to vegetation by trampling it under foot. The natives are always on the alert to kill it when they can.

A Yankee Mate.—Some time since the Yankee schooner Sally Ann, under command of Captain Spooner, was beating up the Connecticut river. Mr. Comstock, the mate, was at his station forward. According to his notion of things, the schooner was getting rather too near certain flats which lay along the larboard shore. So aft he goes to the captain, and, with his hat cocked on one side, says: "Captain Spooner, you are getting rather close to them 'ar flats; had'nt you better go about?" To which Captain Spooner replied; "Mr. Comstock, do you go forward and attend to your part of the skuner; I'll attend to mine." Mr. Comstock, "mizzled" forward in high dudgeon. "Boys," said he, "see that are mud-hook all clear for letting go." "Ay, ay, sir; all clear." "Let go," said he. Down went the anchor, out rattled the chain, and like a flash the Sally Ann came luffing into the wind, and then brought up all standing. Mr. Comstock walked aft, and, touching his hat very cavalierly, "Captain Spooner," said he, "*my part* of the schooner is at anchor!"

Another Destructive Fire near Pittsburg.—By the passengers in the Western cars last night, says the Baltimore Sun, we learn that a destructive fire occurred at Allegany city, opposite Pittsburg, on Friday last. The number of buildings said to have been burnt is about thirty, and the loss estimated at nearly the sum of five hundred thousand dollars.

Tobacco.—The Lynchburg Virginian says: A hogshead of Tobacco, part of the crop of Capt. Edward B. Withers of this county, was sold, at auction, on the 12th instant, for *thirty dollars and three-quarters* per hundred. James W. Morgan, Esq. was the purchaser. It will be manufactured, of course, for his customers in the South.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

AN APPEAL TO THE CHURCHES OF NORTH CAROLINA,

In Behalf of the Bible Society.

DEAR BRETHREN: At a late meeting of the Board of Managers of the North Carolina Bible Society, held in the City of Raleigh, it was resolved that the Rev. Drury Lacy and the Rev. John E. Edwards be appointed a Committee to prepare an Appeal to the Churches in North Carolina, for the purpose of awakening a deeper interest, and exciting greater activity in the support of the Bible Cause. This appeal, therefore, dear brethren, comes to you under the sanction of the Board of Managers of the State Institution. And as we design being as brief as possible in laying before you the facts, and such other matter as we wish to embody in this document, we shall proceed at once to call your attention to the deplorable destitution of the Bible in this State. The facts that we shall submit to your consideration, are such as may be relied on without a moment's hesitation.

From actual investigation made by our General Agent, the Rev. Wm. J. Langdon, and by other Ministers of the Gospel, who have been employed to explore different parts of the State, and report the number of families without the Bible, the following facts have been developed: It has been ascertained that Counties possessing the greatest facilities for supplying their inhabitants with the Word of God, have at least *one-third* of their families without the blessed Book. And other Counties, less favorably situated, with at least *two-thirds* of the families without the Bible. Three Counties, alone, appeal to us for 1500 Bibles for *gratuitous* distribution. And we have an immediate and pressing demand for 10,000 Bibles, to be distributed in other parts of the State, where we cannot possibly raise funds to pay for them.

The present population of North Carolina numbers about 800,000. Allowing eight persons to a family, this calculation would make 100,000 families; and if one-third only are destitute, we have in our State 30,000 families without the Holy Scriptures. Should the above statement appear improbable, we refer you in support of it to the destitution of 1830, and to the causes which have tended to produce the present "famine of the Word of God." About that period, Bible Societies supplied more than 35,000 families with the Bible, and even then did not thoroughly supply the State. In one County alone, 1240 destitute families were supplied with the Word of God. And you should remember that little has been done in distributing the Bible since that time, until within a few years past; that nearly one-half of the families now in the State have been formed since the last general supply; that thousands of Bibles have either been worn out and destroyed; that Bibles have been kept in but few places for sale; that very few, if any, have been given away; that the Church of God has slumbered over this great work, throwing the responsibility of supplying the destitute upon the Bible Society, while, in the meantime, our auxiliaries have been almost wholly inoperative; and besides all the above, there is the *well established fact*, that the destitute *will not* supply themselves, nor will they ever be supplied through any other instrumentality than the Bible Society.

The question will very naturally arise in your minds, in view of all the facts and considerations stated above—"What is to be done?" Brethren, we verily believe, and all the history of our past operations, as well as the present state of things, confirm us in the opinion, that there positively must be united, energetic, and persevering efforts made by the Ministry and the membership of the Churches, generally, or the work never will be accomplished.—Without this decided and uniform co-operation, the Bible Society cannot supply the destitute *now* in the State, much less keep pace with the increase of destitution that must inevitably arise on an increase of population. But with your co-operation, the work can in a short time be effected and perpetuated. We hazard nothing in saying, that if the Ministers of the Gospel will bring the subject fully before their congregations, and urge upon them the absolute necessity of immediate and persevering efforts, that in a much shorter time than many believe, the *thirty thousand families now* without the Oracles of God in their house, would all be supplied.

In [illegible] Church, or congregations, please to [illegible] ject to his people as early as possible, and take up a collection, to be forwarded to Wm. Hill, Esq. of Raleigh, Treasurer of the State Society, either as a *donation* to the funds of the institution, or to purchase Bibles to supply the destitute in their immediate neighborhood. Should the destitution within your respective bounds be such as to render it expedient to ask for a donation to our Society, in such a case, we doubt not that you will be able to raise quite a sufficiency of money to purchase as many Bibles from the Society, as will be necessary to supply all the destitute families in your congregations. Almost all will co-operate with you on some plan. And if they are not willing to contribute to the funds of our Society for the purpose of supplying the destitute abroad, they may be willing to contribute of their means to supply themselves, their children, and those immediately around them. And for all the funds collected as above, and paid over to our General Agent, or forwarded to our Treasurer, we are willing to sell you Bibles for distribution, at 25 cents per copy—which is New York cost.

We would further suggest, as the most effectual way of carrying out the objects contemplated by our Society, that a Bible Society be organized in each County—that a Depository of Bibles be established at the County seat—that suitable persons be employed to explore the County, and ascertain the number of families without the Bible; and that some system be employed in carrying out the designs of our institution. By adopting this plan, or some other of equal efficiency, we think that an interest would be excited, that otherwise cannot be produced, and that the work before us would be greatly facilitated.

We have endeavored thus calmly, to lay before you such facts as we deem of greatest importance to you, as our co-laborers in the Bible Cause. And are not the facts submitted, sufficient in themselves, to prompt you all to energetic action? Just look abroad over the length and breadth of our State, and remember that in the most highly favored portions, not less than one-third of the families are without the Bible. They are rearing up those without the Scriptures, who are to be the future guardians of our liberties, and upon whom the hopes of the Church depend. We appeal to you, should not something be done? And to whom shall we look for assistance, if the Ministers of the Gospel shall not lend us their aid? But we are persuaded, brethren, that our appeal shall not be made in vain. You feel the importance and the necessity of this work, and we trust that you will address yourselves to it with more zeal and activity than you have hitherto displayed. Many of you have solemnly resolved in your Conferences, Presbyteries, Synods, &c. to lend us your aid in this work. You have obligated yourselves to assist our Agent when in your bounds, and in his absence to take up collections for the Society, and to labor to keep up an interest, as far as possible, in your respective charges. Have you redeemed your pledges to us, dear brethren? Have you done as much as you have promised? It is impossible for an Agent to visit every part of the State in one year; and we are compelled to look to you for help, as you have authorized us to do. There are more than 70 Counties in North Carolina, and perhaps not less than 1500 prominent appointments. So that, if our General Agent could visit 150 appointments annually, it would require 10 years to visit the whole State. A large part of the State must be neglected every year, without the aid that you have pledged yourselves to render us.

And as we wish to enlist all, of every denomination, in some way, in this work, we would say, dear brethren, if there are any of you that cannot raise funds to forward for Bibles, we beg of you to ascertain and report to us the number of Bibles that your Churches are willing to take, and pay for, when they are forwarded by us; and upon our receiving the assurance that you have secured the pledges of responsible individuals to pay for the Bibles, when delivered, we will devise some plan by which they shall receive them. And if you cannot do even this, it would be of great service to the Bible Cause, if you will endeavor to have at least five or ten School Districts explored in each County, and report to us the number of families in those districts, with the whole number of districts in each County, and then we shall have data by which the Board can judge of the destitution in the entire County; and facts which will constitute the basis of our most efficient appeals for funds. And if there are any of you that are not disposed to co-operate with us on any plan that *we* have suggested, we wish you to inform us on what plan you will aid us in this blessed work of "searching out the poor," and supplying them with the bread of life.

As to your *duty* in the premises, you cannot be left in doubt. The Bible itself is explicit in relation to this matter. In all the arrangements which God has made for the dissemination of his Word, in every age of the world, it is most obvious that he intended the Church to be the prime agent. "For his law shall go forth *out of Zion*, and the Word of the Lord from Jerusalem." Your duty is clearly implied in all those passages which represent the great efficiency of the Word of God, in evangelizing the world. "As the rain descendeth from heaven, and giveth seed to the sower, and bread to the eater, so *shall my word be*, that goeth forth out of my mouth. It shall not *return unto me void*," &c. As, also, in those passages which set forth the absolute necessity of the Word of God for salvation and happiness. "Where there is no vision, the people perish; but blessed is he that keepeth the sayings of this Book." The [illegible] ry commission under which you proclaim the everlasting gospel of the Son of God, imposes upon you the duty of laboring in this cause. May we not expect, then, to realize all that your pledges have led us to anticipate, in the way of an efficient and persevering co-operation, in the work of giving the Bible to our people, that they "perish not for lack of knowledge."

Let all who feel any interest in this work, begin at once. Time is rapidly hastening away. What we do, let us do quickly. The period for action will soon be over with us. If there were but one family upon the earth without the precious Book of God, it would be worth the united energies of the whole world to supply that family. When we remember that there are thousands in the bounds of our own State, what should we do? Brethren, be up and doing while it is day. Let every one do something. The membership of the different Churches should act in concert with their pastors. Let no denominational distinction destroy harmony of action in spreading the Bible all over our country. It is the great hallmark of Protestantism, the palladium of our civil and religious liberties. It is the support of the weak, the solace of the bereaved, the staff of declining years, the light of the tomb, and "the power of God unto salvation."

By order of the Board.

JOHN E. EDWARDS,
DRURY LACY.

FROM THE LONDON PUNCH.

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

Mrs. Caudle has been to see her dear Mother, [illegible] on the "joyful occasion," has given a Party, and issued the annexed Card of Invitation.

[Here is an engraved fac simile of a card displaying a punch bowl, a broom, a bottle, glass, pipe, and dead-latch key neatly disposed with the motto "When the cat's away the mice will play," and the following invitation.]

Mr. Caudle's compliments to Mr. Prettyman, and expects to have the honor of his company on that joyful occasion, at half past eight o'clock.

"It is hard, I think, Mr. Caudle, that I can't leave home for a day or two, but the house must be turned into a tavern: a regular —a pothouse! Yes, I thought you were very anxious that I should go; I thought you were wicked to get rid of me for something, or you would not have insisted on my staying a dear mother's all night. You were afraid I should get cold coming home, were you? Oh yes, you can be very tender, you can, Mr. Caudle, when it suits your own purposes. Yes; and the world thinks what a good husband you are! I only wish the world knew you as well as I do, that's all; but it shall some day, I'm determined.

"I am sure the house will not be sweet for a month. All the curtains are poisoned with smoke, and, what's more, with the filthiest smoke I ever knew. *Take 'em down then?* Yes, it's all very well for you to say, take 'em down; but they were not cleaned and put up a month ago; but a careful wife is lost upon you, Mr. Caudle. You ought to have married somebody who'd have let your house go [illegible] I—I'll *for the future*. People who don't care for their *families are better* thought of than those who do; I've long found out *that*.

"And what a condition the carpet's in! There's taken five pounds out of it, if a farthing, with the filthy boots, and I don't know what besides in it, then the smoke in the hearth-rug, and a large coal hole burnt in it! I never saw such a house in all my life! If you wanted to have a few friends to—I couldn't you invite 'em when your wife's at home like any other man? not have 'em sneaking in, like a set of house-breakers, directly a woman turns her back. They must be pretty gentlemen, they must mean fellows, that are afraid to face a woman! And you all call yourselves the lords of creation, should only like to see what would become of the creation, if you were left to yourselves! A pretty pickle creation would be in very soon!

You must all have been in a nice condition! What do you say? *You took nothing?* Took nothing didn't you? I'm sure there's such a regiment of empty bottles, I haven't had the heart to count 'em. And punch, too! you must have punch! There's a hundred half-lemons in the kitchen, if there's one! Susan, like a good girl, kept 'em to show 'em me— No sir; Susan *shant leave the house!* What do you say? *She has no right to tell tales, and you will be master in your own house?* Will you! If you don't alter, Mr. Caudle, you'll soon have no house to be master of. A whole loaf of sugar did I leave in the cupboard, and now there isn't as much as would fill a tea-cup. Do you suppose I'm to find sugar for punch for fifty men? What do you say? *They wasn't fifty?* That's no matter; the more shame for 'em, sir. I'm sure they drank enough for fifty. Do you suppose I'm to find sugar for punch for all the world out of my house-keeping money? *You don't ask me?* Don't you ask *me*? You do; you know you do: for if I only want a shilling extra, the house is in a blaze. And yet a whole loaf of sugar can you throw away upon——No, I *won't* be still; and I *won't* let you go to sleep. If you'd got to bed at a proper hour last night, you wouldn't have been so sleepy now. You can sit up half the night with a pack of people who don't care for you, and your poor wife can't get in a word!

"And there's that China image that I had when I was married—I wouldn't have taken any sum of money for it, and you know it—and how do I find it? With its precious head knocked off! And what was more mean, more contemptible than all besides, it was put on again, as if nothing had happened. You *knew nothing about it?* Now, how can you lie there, in your Christian bed, Caudle and say that— You know that that fellow, Prettyman, knocked off the head with the poker! You know that he did— And you had'nt the feeling—yes, I will say it—you had'nt the feeling to protect what you knew was precious to me. Oh, no, if the truth was known, you were very glad to see it broken for that very reason.

"Every way, I've been insulted. I should like to know who it was who corked whiskers on my dear aunt's picture? Oh! you're laughing, are you? *You're not laughing?* Don't tell me that. I should like to know what shakes the bed, then, if you're not laughing? Yes, corked whiskers on her dear face— and she was a good soul to you, Caudle, and you ought to be ashamed of yourself to see her ill-used. Oh, you may laugh! It's very easy to laugh! I only wish you'd a little feeling, like other people, that's all.

"Then there's my china mug—the mug I had before I was married—when I was a happy creature. I should like to know who knocked the spout off that mug? Don't tell me it was cracked before—it's no such thing, Caudle; there wasn't a flaw in it—and now, I could have cried when I saw it. Don't tell me it wasn't worth twopence. How do you know? You never buy mugs. But that's like men; they think nothing in a house costs anything.

"There's four glasses broke, and nine cracked. At least, that's all I've found out at present, but I dare say I shall discover a dozen to-morrow.

"And I should like to know where the cotton umbrella's gone to—and I should like to know who broke the bell-pull—and perhaps you don't know there's a leg off a chair,—and perhaps"—

"Here," says Caudle, "Morpheus came to my aid, and I slept; nay, I think I snored."

Captain Wilkes, in his Narrative of the Exploring Expedition, says that when he arrived at Tahiti, a great number of Chiefs paid him a visit, to solicit the washing of his dirty linen, a business which is among the prerogatives of the Queen and Chief.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1845.

MORE FROST.--We are informed by a friend that he noticed frost on Monday morning last. The weather was remarkably cool for two or three days.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Whigs of Surry county have nominated A. B. McMillan, Esq., who had previously been nominated in Wilkes. He is the gentleman who beat Col. Dobson for the State Senate in the District of Surry and Ashe, and if he will consent to run for Congress, he will in all probability beat Reid, the late Locofoco member.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—We learn from the following article, that Gen. Dockery has taken the field against Mr. Worth, the nominee of the Asheborough Convention. With two such ardent Whigs and good personal friends, we trust that no detriment to the Whig party will ensue from such a canvass. It will only serve to give a little animation to the campaign.

FROM THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

MR. WORTH AND GEN. DOCKERY.

After all, we are to have a contest in this district; a contest between friends, and we trust a *friendly* contest. It is known that Jonathan Worth, Esq., of Randolph, accepted a nomination for Congress from gentlemen of various counties of the district lately assembled in convention at Asheborough. Gen. Alfred Dockery, of Richmond, has also declared himself a candidate for Congress.

Both gentlemen were in town a few days the past week, being the week of our County Court, and on Tuesday addressed a large assemblage of the citizens.

Mr. Worth remarked that without solicitation or any desire on his part, and contrary to his expectation, he was nominated by the convention at Asheborough, the proceedings of which were before the public. With the getting up of that convention he had nothing to do. He had seen the proposition to hold such convention, which he believed originated in the Patriot, and approved the object for which it was proposed, to-wit: that of reconciling any personal or sectional differences likely to occur in so large a district, embodying interests so opposite and so various. He was aware that the convention was not full—only five of the seven counties of the district having any formal representation in it. Nevertheless, having the request of so respectable a body of gentlemen as were there assembled out of five counties of the district, voluntarily tendered to him to become a candidate for so distinguished a station, he could not but feel sensible of the honor, and accepted their nomination. He had then no apprehension of opposition; cherishing no aspirations for political preferment, he could not have been induced to enter the lists in a contested field. Being before the people under these circumstances, he now, however, found another candidate for their suffrages. He claimed over his competitor no advantages from the fact of his nomination; and he also trusted that no degree of odium, which in some minds attach to a nomination, would be permitted to operate in the present canvass against himself. He met his friend Gen. Dockery—whom he had long known and valued for his private worth and firm Whig principles—on the ground of their personal and public merits alone, and cheerfully submitted their relative claims to the decision of the people at the polls.

Mr. W. then proceeded to make a brief exposition of his views of public policy, in relation to which it is only necessary for us to say that he developed the views which he has ever maintained, through storm and sunshine, as a consistent, decided Whig.

Gen. Dockery reciprocated fully and cordially the personal good opinion and good feeling of Mr. Worth, and then proceeded to state the grounds upon which he appeared before the people as a candidate. He had nothing to say against conventions; he was too fully committed in their favor, and had taken too active a part in them himself, to say aught against the plan now and referred particularly as an instance to the State convention of 1-42, over which he had the honor to preside, which nominated Mr. Morehead for Governor and Mr. Clay for President. But he contended that conventions of this kind, in order to command consideration, ought at least so far to approximate a majority of the people, or party, as to express beyond reasonable question their general wishes and feelings. The convention at Asheborough, he said, was not of that description; two counties were not represented at all, and the meetings held in the counties of Montgomery, Anson and Richmond were very small, and without sufficiently public notice, and a principal object with them was to nominate Gov. Morehead. During last winter, in Raleigh, after it was understood that Mr. Dockery declined another canvass, Gen. D. had been frequently consulted, and had received numerous solicitations from various parts of the district to become a candidate; and in fact such had been the nature of his expressions to his friends that he had in effect declared himself a candidate in March. He took a trip to the West, where he was gone some time, and on returning by Wadesborough, at Anson court, he saw the first intimation of a convention, emanating from the Patriot. He then "stood still," awaiting the action of the convention, before which, however, he did not personally authorize his name to go. Since then he had received numerous communications from all parts of the district, expressing dissatisfaction towards the action of the convention and strongly soliciting him to become a candidate. And he was assured, if he had not come out himself, there would have been opposition. Under these circumstances, he was now soliciting the suffrages of the people.

Gen. D. then proceeded to remark upon the state of parties and of the country for the purpose of arousing and animating the Whigs to their duty, and went into a brief discussion of the great topics of public concern, in which he sustained his character as a bold Whig.

Mr. Worth again rose and expressed his regret that he was placed in the attitude of one distracting the harmony of the party, by the declaration of his competitor that he was a candidate in March—a matter which he then heard for the first time. He also remarked that, notwithstanding Gen. D's unfavorable opinion of the convention, he was impressed with a belief that if Gen. D. had received the nomination of those gentlemen, he would have accepted it, and would have thought them a set of pretty clever fellows as he, Mr. W. did! Gen. Dockery replied that if he had come out under the nomination of that convention, he should have considered himself a used up man. After this sparring, which was conducted in good humor, the "hour rule" allowed by the court for the public speaking was applied, and the people "put off their hats and came away."

Such is, we believe, a fair statement of the substance of their remarks.

The 29th Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina was held in this town since our last, commencing on Wednesday and closing on Monday morning. The Bishop, and a very respectable number of Clerical and Lay Delegates were present. The proceedings of the Convention were characterized by perfect kindness, and the opportunity of extending hospitality to friends from other parts of the State, was as great a source of enjoyment to the hosts as it appeared to be to the guests. Such meetings, extending the knowledge of each other by persons residing in different and distant parts of the State, and producing a fraternal feeling between members of the same Church and citizens of the same State and Country, are not to be despised for their influence either upon the religion or the patriotism of those who attend them.

No business of special importance required the action of the Convention. The Parochial Reports showed about the usual advancement of the Church in numbers. The number of Ministers in the Diocese is 34. The number of Congregations is 55. The number of Communicants 1829. Of Baptisms during the past year 340. Of Confirmations 212, exclusive of 26 confirmed at this place on Sunday. On the same day, one person was admitted to the Holy Order of Deacons, and two Deacons were ordained Priests.

The next Convention was appointed to be held at Hillsborough, on the last Wednesday of May 1846.

Edward L. Winslow was re-elected Secretary, and John W. Wright, Treasurer, of the Convention.

The Rev. Professor Green, the Rev. Dr. Mason, and the Rev. Mr. Smedes, with Dr. Simmons J. Baker and Mr. John S. Eaton were chosen to constitute the Standing Committee for the ensuing year.

The Rev. Mr. Buxton and the Rev. Dr. Mason, with Messrs. J. W. Wright, C. T. Haigh and C. P. Mallett were chosen to constitute the Missionary Committee.

The Religious Services each day during the Convention were exceedingly impressive, and attended by very large congregations.

The Rev. Alonzo Potter, of Union College, Schenectady, has been elected Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania. Seven ballotings were had, on the last of which Dr. Potter received 41 out of 78 Clerical votes, and a unanimous vote of the Lay Delegates in the Convention. He has heretofore twice declined the Bishopriek, in Massachusetts and in Rhode Island, and it is doubtful whether he will now accept.

Bishop DeLancy, of Western New York, who was severely hurt by jumping from a carriage when the horses were running away, is out of danger.

THE SOUTHERN METHODIST CONVENTION.—After some 10 or 12 days discussion, this body adopted, with great unanimity, the resolution of separation from the Northern portion of the denomination, as follows:

Resolved by the Delegates of the several Annual Conferences in the South and Southwestern States, in General Convention assembled, That we cannot Sanction the action of the late general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the subject of slavery, by remaining under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of this body, without deep and lasting injury to the interests of the church and the country; we, therefore, hereby instruct the committee on organization that if, upon a careful examination of the whole subject, they find that there is no reasonable ground to hope that the Northern majority will recede from their position and give some safe guaranty for the future security of our civil and ecclesiastical rights, that they report in favor of a separation from the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the said general conference.

On the passage of the resolution, Bishop Soule observed that the vote was very remarkable for its unanimity.

CALDWELL INSTITUTE.—The citizens of Greensborough are making strenuous efforts to prevent the threatened removal of this Academy from their town. They have had Town Meetings on the subject, and have compiled statistical information which it seems to us it will be difficult to resist in making the final decision of the question. By the way, no place in North Carolina deserves more credit for its great and persevering efforts in the cause of Education, than Greensborough. It has always had, time out of mind, Schools of the very best kind, and it will be seen by an advertisement that a new one of high character is just about to go into operation.

TAKE WARNING!—We would particularly recommend to some few hundred of our subscribers, —(each one will understand whether he is meant,)— to give a careful perusal to the pathetic tale on our first page. We have sometimes tried the French Editor's system, but the poor success it ensured to us, compelled us to believe, either that our subscribers were not gifted with such tender consciences as the Frenchman, or, that we did not write often enough. We think of beginning anew, and trying the virtue of a letter by every mail. So look out,—or rather, "look over" in time to save yourselves.

UNEQUAL JUSTICE.—President Polk recently issued an order to the Heads of Bureaux in the several Departments at Washington, requiring them to report all failures of duty among the Clerks, and particularly to report for dismissal, any Clerks who may be indebted beyond their ability to pay. Under this order, as we learn from the Washington correspondent of the Richmond Whig, a poor Clerk, who has his mother and sisters dependent on him for their support, was dismissed for a debt of ten dollars; whilst the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, owes an immense sum, said to be $250,000, which he cannot pay, and yet is retained in office. This circumstance, like the dismissal of Lieut. Hurst from the Navy for duelling, and the appointment of Alcee Labranche, an influential Congressman, who had killed his man in a duel, to a high office, indicates the kind of equal justice which may be expected from this "democratic" administration. A great rogue may steal a horse with impunity, but wo be to the little one who dares to look over the hedge.

A SLAVER CAPTURED.—The schr. Spitfire, of New Orleans, was recently brought into Boston in charge of Lieut. Reid, of the U. S. Navy, having been captured on the coast of Africa by the U. S. Brig Truxton. She was seized on the 26th March, in the Rio Pongo, at a slave factory, on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade, by the boats of the Truxton, co-operating with the boats of H. B. M. steamer Ardent. The boats went alongside under English colors, and ordered the schooner to show her colors on the penalty of being seized as a pirate. The American ensign was then hoisted at her gaff, and the colors were immediately shifted in the boats and the schooner taken charge of, evidence having been lodged against her as having already made a successful trip from the same place to the island of Cuba, with three hundred and forty-six slaves, under the command of Captain Gordon, lately in command of the Manchester, by Thomas Turner, who served in both vessels as Captain G.'s mate. She was then known by the name of Cavallero, and was built in Baltimore, whence she sailed via New York in 1842. She was afterwards sold, and her register returned to Baltimore. Her present crew also testified as to her intention of receiving slaves.

A Convention of a large number of distinguished scientific gentlemen has lately been held at New Haven. Almost every subject of interest to such an assemblage came under consideration. Among the discussions we notice the following:—

"Professor Shepard proceeded to make some observations on elastic sand-stone, and presented a beautiful specimen found in North Carolina. When he first obtained it, he thought it was similar to the celebrated elastic sand-stone of Brazil. Some time after, he met a distinguished German naturalist, (Von Schrivers,) who was exploring the mineralogy and geology of the United States, to whom he introduced the subject. Monsieur Von S. had many samples of the Brazilian, but hesitated to write out his views on the substance. He, (Von S.) however, wrote from Germany, (professor S. here read the letter,) agreeing that it was similar to the Brazilian, and quoting Elkhart (a scientific German) to show that it was likewise found in the gold region of Ural. This confirmed professor S. in the belief that a platina-mine existed in North Carolina; and gold found in Lincoln county, North Carolina, and other localities, led to the same conclusion. In closing, Professor S., intimated his design of drawing up an account of the Brazilian gold and platinum region, from an excellent work, published in France, in 1840, by Mr. Plessis; as it was of importance to ascertain how far there was an analogy between that and the gold region of North Carolina.

Dr. Jackson quoted a credible authority in support of the presence of platina in North Carolina.

Professor Olmstead had seen and tried to procure a specimen found in Lincoln county, North Carolina. Here followed an interesting conversation on the subject of gold discoveries in many parts of the Union."

DEATH OF THE HON. JOHN CAMPBELL.—We learn with deep and sincere regret that the Hon. John Campbell, for many years a distinguished member of Congress from the Pee-dee District, died, at his residence in Marlborough District, on the 19th inst., of a hemorrhage of the lungs.—*Charles. Cour.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The 2d Anniversary of the Temperance Society at Harrisonburg, will take place at J. C. Blocker's, the 7th of June next, to which a general invitation is given, and particularly to the friends of the Temperance cause.

May 22, 1845.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor:

"What is the matter with you in Wake? We learn, that the nomination made by the Whigs of Cumberland, of Haughton for Congress, is not acceptable to the Whigs of Wake. For my own part, I think we shall be fortunate, if we can prevail on him to run. He is the very man—a well-informed politician, of untiring industry and perseverence, and, if he enters into the canvass, will do it with his whole heart."

We can only say, in reference to the above, that we have yet to hear the first Whig object to the nomination of Mr. Haughton. If he could be induced to run, we can promise with certainty, that the Whigs of Wake will give him a hearty and united support. We do not pretend to assert that there is no dissentient in this matter, because we know too well how difficult it is to please every body. But we do say, if there is a single Whig in Wake, who objects to the nomination, we have yet to learn the fact.

Moreover, a meeting of the Whigs of this County would have been held this week, to respond to the nomination, but they were assured, upon competent authority, that Mr. Haughton would not accept, and with a full knowledge of this fact, the Whigs of Chatham (his own County) declined holding a meeting on the subject, the week previous.

Mr. Haughton has only to say the word, and we pledge, in their name, the support of the Whigs of Wake.—*Raleigh Register.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

The Members of the Class, that graduated at our University in 1843, promised each other to meet at the approaching Commencement. This is to remind them of that promise, and to solicit its fulfilment by all of them—at least those who are North Carolinians. It is needless to mention any other inducement for this meeting, than "old acquaintance" sake—for, I am convinced, that nothing could operate more strongly upon

A Graduate of 1843.

General Jackson.—Extract of a letter from Gen. Jackson to the President, dated 9th May.

[illegible] swollen from the toes to the crown of my head, and in bandage to my hips. What may be the result God only knows. I am prepared calmly to submit to His will. My whole house salutes you and your lady: and may God preside over and give you a successful and beneficial Administration to our beloved country. Your friend sincerely,

"ANDREW JACKSON."

The Wheat Crop.—This Crop will fall very short of the average, we fear, throughout the Southern States. A letter from Chatham County, says—"We shall not have half a crop of wheat this year, in this part of the country, caused by the cold and drought." And the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer of Saturday last, says:

"The Wheat crops in the James river country, above tide water, have been damaged seriously by the frost and the dry weather."—*Raleigh Register.*

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

This body assembled at Cincinnati on Thursday last. On calling the roll 162 delegates presented themselves. There are 21 synods attached to the Old School General Assembly, including one in Northern India, and all are represented except the latter.—The whole number of delegates is 280, and about 200 are expected to be in attendance. The proceedings were commenced with the annual sermon from the Rev. Dr. Junkin, now of Easton, Pa. College, and late president of the Miama University, the Moderator of the last General Assembly. The Chronicle says we are pleased to see among them many of the well known and influential leaders of the Church.

We learn that yesterday some of the zealous Anti-Slavery delegates held a meeting for determining on their course. What it is they propose to do, we are not informed.

The members of the Assembly look, as we believe they are, like highly intelligent and dignified men. Many among them have grey heads, and men whose experience and learning entitle them to high respect.

Balt. Amer. Republican.

Division of the M. E. Church.—The vote in the New York Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to rescind the restrictive rule, so that the property of the Church may be divided, is lost—the requisite number not having voted in the affirmative. If the delegates of the Southern Conference, assembled in Convention at Louisville, should now separate, says the New York Mirror, they could claim none of the joint property of the Church. The law would undoubtedly consider them as separatists.

Louisville has been selected as the location of the Book Concern and principal Missionary station of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Cotton Sale.—Fifty one bales Nankin cotton raised by Andrew Kerr, Esq. of Tunica county, Miss, formerly of this city, was sold in New Orleans at 22½ cents per pound. By a private letter received in this city, we learn that the cotton was "*very handsome*," and was put up in the best order. Facts which should stimulate our planters to handle and put up their's in the same manner, for all experience teaches that no labor bestowed on the culture of cotton is better rewarded than that which is bestowed in preparing it for market. The planter who has his cotton neatly handled, and sends it to market in good order, as in the case of Mr. Kerr, is always sure to receive a much better price for his crop than if it be put up carelessly.

Augusta Chronicle.

Fashion ran another race on Saturday, on Long Island, and her competitor was Jennetteau, a bay mare, belonging to Mr. Kirkman's stable, and celebrated as a three mile racer. The course was in a terrible condition, the mud in some places being fetlock deep, and pools of water having collected in others. The animals were in fine condition, but Fashion won with the utmost ease—the time of the first heat of four miles being 8,38, and of the second 8,48½. Both horses and riders were completely covered with mud at the conclusion of the race.

It is stated that Peytona has been challenged to run against Fashion over the Course at Trenton or at Camden (N. J.,) for the immense stake of $60,000 a side, and the 27th of June next has been mentioned as the day chosen. It is added that Mr. Kirkman has declared his determination to run Peytona without any advantage whatever in weight—both horses to carry an equal amount.

Gen. Quitman, Gen. Foote, Gov. McNutt, and a half dozen others are competitors for the post of U. S. Senator from the State of Mississippi, in place of Mr. Walker. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, says, the chief objection against Quitman is, that, although a Locofoco, he is strongly suspected of being in favor of paying the State debt, having been detected on a certain occasion in paying a debt of his own. No such ground of suspicion, he adds, exists against either of the other aspirants!—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Letters from Washington state that James C. Clinton, (late M. C. from New York,) has been appointed a Clerk in the War Department at $1600 a year.—Poor business this of the members of Congress going to Washington to "rat" clerks out of their places.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Evander McNair, Mr. ARCHIBALD McDOUGALD, of Moore county, to Miss ANNABELLA MONROE.

DIED,

At Warrenton, N. C., on the 18th instant, in the second year of his age, CAMERON FARQUHAR, child of the Rev. Cameron F. McRae, of that place.

In Macon county, Alabama, on the 9th ult., Mr. DANIEL GRAHAM, formerly of this county, aged 71. Mr. Graham removed from this county about ten years ago. He had here established a high character for integrity, which he maintained to the close of his long life. He was truly an honest man and a good citizen.

In Raleigh, suddenly, on the 17th inst., Mr. JOSEPH G. JOHNSON.

In Raleigh, on Tuesday last, after a painful illness, Miss MARGARET N. LUCAS, only daughter of the late Alexander Lucas, Esq.

In Carter county, Tenn., on the 4th instant, in the 40th year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET A. SUMNER, relict of the late David E. Sumner, Esq., of Hertford county, and daughter of the late Chief Justice Taylor, of North Carolina.

In Rowan county, on the 8th instant, Mr. JACOB HOLTSHOUSER, aged about 75 years. Also, on the 7th, Mr. MICHAEL HEILICK.

In Salisbury, on the 17th inst., JAMES VARKER, a native of Cornwall, England, aged about 30 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 28.

Brandy, peach,	60 a 75	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, appie,	45 a 50	Mackerel, hf. bl.	$7 25
Bacon,	7 a 7½	" No. 1,	5 a 6
Butter,	12 a 15	Oats,	30 a 35
Bale Rope,	6 a 9	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	7½ a 10	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Cotton,	5½ a 5½	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Rags,	2
Corn,	55 a 60	Sugar, brown,	7 a 10
Copperas,	3 a 3½	" Lump,	14
Candles, F. F.,	11 a 12½	" Loaf,	14 a 16
Flour,	$4½ a $4½	Salt, (bushel,)	45 a 50
Feathers,	28 a 30	Sack,	$2
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 10	Tallow,	6 a 7
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tin, box, ⅓ x,	$12½
" dry,	8 a 10	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 2½
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	70
Lard,	6½ a 7	Whiskey,	28 a 32
Lime,	$2½ a $2½	Wool,	12½ a 15

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 6¾ cts. pr. yd.
30 inch, do. do. 6¼ do.
3-4 do. do. do. 5¾ do.
Cotton Yarn, Nos 5 to 10, 15 cts. pr. lb

REMARKS.—Flour has advanced; sells at 4½ a 4¾. Corn is wanted at 55 a 60. Bacon 7 a 7½.—Not much doing in Cotton, and no change in price. Business very dull.

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 21.

Turpentine is going down still; Virgin dip sold at 3 15 on Monday and 3 dls. yesterday; No. 1 soft sold at 2 40 yesterday; hard at 1 15 and 1 25. The decline is chiefly owing to the abundance in market.

There was a sale of Spirits Turpentine lately at 30 cts.

Tar has declined to 1 40; at that rate some transactions this week.

Timber continues at the late advance, and the demand is kept up; several rafts of mill qualities have been sold since our last report from 6½ to 7½ dls. Lots of long shipping timber are held at 9 dls.

Two rafts of quarter flooring boards, handsome, brought 13 dls.; no sale of wide boards heard of, nor of scantling.

There are no R. O. staves at market; a lot W. O. barrel, rough, brought 12 dls.; sales of common shingles at 1½.

A cargo corn afloat has been sold at 45 cts.

No change in bacon; we quote as before, hams 8½ to 9, hog round, 7½ to 8.—*Chronicle.*

At Columbia, Cotton 4½ to 6½. At Augusta 4¾ to 6¼.

Cotton at New York, 5⅞ to 7¾, a rise of fully ⅛, and sales large, upwards of 3000 bales a day.

At Charleston, Cotton 5 to 7—a rise of ¼.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,288,391 bales, against 1,892,378 last year.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

16.—Schr. A. F. Thorn from New York. 17.—Brig Lisbon from Newport. 18.—Schr. North Carolina from Philadelphia. 19.—Brigs Adamant from Jamaica, Brazilian from Georgetown, S. C.; Schrs. L. P. Smith from New York, Alaric from do., Richmond from do., Gazelle from St. Thomas, Friendship from Middleton, N. C. 20.—Br. schr. Jane from Nassau, N. P.

GROWING CROPS for Sale,

ON Friday next at 12 o'clock, will be rented to the highest bidder, the Fields belonging to the Estate of John McArn, with the Growing Crops thereon, until the 1st January. Also at the same time, will be sold the Horses, Mules, Carriages, Wagons, Brick, &c. &c. *May* 27, 1845.

TOWN BAKERY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for the very liberal support extended towards him, and solicits a continuance of their patronage, at his NEW STAND, (nearly opposite his old,) where he will always keep on hand a FRESH supply of

Bread, Rusk, Tea Cakes, Pound & Sponge Cakes, Water and Butter Crackers, &c.,

And all such articles in his line as are usually wanted for family use.

JOHN A. NEETZEL.

☞ Families supplied with FRESH YEAST on the shortest notice.

May 24, 1845. 60-2m

GREENSBOROUGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Trustees have the pleasure to announce to the public, the opening of a SCHOOL on Monday the 26th inst., designed to be inferior only to the University. The Presbytery of Orange having deemed it expedient to remove the Caldwell Institute, the citizens in a magnanimous educational spirit, resolved to build, upon a new organization, an Institution worthy of extended patronage. We forbear to present a catalogue of advantages, however just and appropriate, attendant upon our School. Experience has tested, and time will disclose and confirm them. We with confidence invite the attention of Parents and Guardians. The Professors engaged to take the charge are, the Rev. ELI W. CARUTHERS, the Rev. JNO. A. GRETTER, Mr. SILAS C. LINDSLEY, and Dr. JOSEPH A. McLEAN,—who will exercise a joint supervision and control, aided by the Board of Trustees. The Classical Department will be under the immediate care of Messrs. Caruthers and Lindsley,—the Mathematical Department under that of Messrs. Gretter and McLean—whilst the English Department will receive attention from all the Faculty as a due division of labor may demand.

We give to those who may favor the School with their encouragement the assurance that the hearty co-operation of the Citizens of the town, and the Board of Trustees, is and will be given to the Faculty in furtherance of the purposes of the Institution. While an English and Classical education is the main object of a season spent within the walls of the school, yet others esteemed by us of high importance will be prosecuted with diligence. The moral and religious instruction of all committed to our care will be guarded with anxiety.

In presenting to the public the Board of Faculty, we might justly be charged with presumption in trying to enlarge their reputation, were we to speak of their qualifications. The Rev. E. W. Caruthers is known far and near, and needs not a word of commendation from this Board. The Rev. J. A. Gretter has a reputation with which the public is familiar—he is one of the original Professors in the Caldwell Institute, having been connected with it eight years out of the nine of its operation. Mr. S. C. Lindsley superintended the Greensborough Academy five years prior to the commencement of the Caldwell Institute, and remained in that Institution during its whole continuance. Dr. J. A. McLean from his success in teaching has acquired a character promising great usefulness, and we enrol his name, with pride, among our Professors.

The price of Board and Tuition will be as usual in the village. The Sessions will be five months, commencing in May and November. The present Session begins on the 26th inst., and will terminate in October.

WILLIAM D. PAISLEY, Pres't,
JOHN M. MOREHEAD,
JOHN A. GILMER,
JEDUTHAN H. LINDSAY,
JOHN M. DICK,
JAMES SLOAN,
RALPH GORRELL,
} Trustees.

Greensboro', Guilford Co. May 23, 1845.—60-3t

To the Public.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York, in addition to his former stock, fashionable

GOODS

For Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. Also, Panama, Leghorn and Palm-leaf Hats; fashionable Bonnets and Bonnet Silks; Brown and Bleached Sheetings; Linen, 5-4 and 6-4; fine Irish Linen and Long Lawns; Cambric Handkerchiefs; Silk ditto; heavy Russia Osnaburgs, for servants; common ditto; fine Kid Gloves; Silk Mitts, ditto.

P. TAYLOR.

May 24, 1845. 60-2m

FOR SALE.

15 HHDS. Prime Cuba MOLASSES,
60 barrels New Orleans ditto.
And a good assortment of other GROCERIES.

May 27, 1845. 60-3w

Wanted to purchase,

A FINE HORSE of good qualities. Any person having such for sale, can make it known by dropping a few lines in the Post Office at Fayetteville. JOHN McDANIEL.

May 17, 1845. 59-2w

To Shingle Getters.

THE undersigned has been appointed agent for selling the Patent Right to use Kinney's Shingle Machine, in the counties of Halifax, Nash, Johnson, Cumberland, Richmond, and all the counties lying East and South of these, in the State of North Carolina, except the county of Edgecombe, the right of which has been sold to another. He has also received the agency for the whole State of South Carolina. He is authorized to sell to individuals or to companies, for a single right, the right for a county, or for all that part of North Carolina mentioned, in one sale; and likewise in the same way for the districts in South Carolina.

He has made an arrangement with Mr. U. Wells, of Petersburg, Va., to make the Machine to order, to be delivered at any Depot on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, the freight to be paid by the buyer, but he will procure its delivery without charge for his trouble. This Machine is of simple construction, and easy to be kept in order; and can be used either by hand, horse, water, or steam power. Two good hands can easily make from the blocks, from 4000 to 5000 Shingles per day, ready jointed, and nearly as smooth as if planed, and any width desired, from 4 to 10 inches. They could also easily move the machine from place to place, to be convenient to their timber. The cost of the machine, ready made, will be $50. The price of the right to use it, will vary according to the extent of the purchase. He will have a machine here in a few days, as a sample, and invites the public to call and see it operate.

He will endeavor to obtain a suitable person to carry a Machine into all of these counties, to show its value.

A. J. BATTLE, *Agent.*

Wilmington, May 23, 1845. 60-3w

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

In Equity—Original Bill.

James Owen, *vs.* The Adm'r and Heirs at Law of John Shamburger, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Peter Shamburger, Joshua Shamburger, John Shamburger, Absalom Shamburger, and children of his deceased sons, Thos. Shamburger, Elijah Shamburger, and Uriah Shamburger, are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that the said non-residents (Defendants) do appear at the next term of this honorable Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's Bill, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the Monday before the last Monday of February, A. D. 1845.

S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

[Pr. adv. $2 75.] 60-6w

Forwarding Business,

AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber, from the solicitation of some of his old customers, has resumed the Forwarding Business, and will now be pleased to serve all that may send their Goods to his care, at the low rate of 10 per cent. Commissions. His Warehouses are large, and the Wagons loaded under his immediate inspection.

E. W. WILLKINGS.

Refer to J. & W. Murphy, Salisbury.
" Michael Brown, "
" McRorie & Bailey, Mocksville.
" T. & A. Young, Lexington.
" J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
" White & Orr, Concord.
" Wm. A. Lucas, Esq., Charlotte.

May 12, 1845. 58-3w

A LIGHT ROAD WAGON, suitable for one or two horses, new, of good workmanship and materials, for sale low.

Also, a light four horse Road Wagon would be sold a bargain. Apply to

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street.

May 24, 1845. 60-3w

Also, as above, a new Wheat or Corn Fan Mill or Screen.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co., Managers.

$30,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 24 for 1845, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, June 14, 1845.

SPLENDID CAPITALS.

$30,000, $10,000, $6,000, $5,000, $4,000, $3,970, 5 Prizes of $2,000, 5 of 1,500, 25 of 1,000, 25 of 500, 220 of 200, &c. &c.

75 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of a package of 25 wholes			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	32 50

30,000 DOLLARS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 25 for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, June 21, 1845.

GREAT SCHEME.

$30,000, $10,000, $4,367, 2 Prizes of $2,500, 5 of 2,000, 10 of 1,500, 50 of 1,000, 50 of 600, 50 of 500, &c. &c. &c.

78 Numbers—12 Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of 26 wholes			$140 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	70 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	35 00

40,000 DOLLARS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 26 for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, June 28, 1845.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

$40,000, $15,000, $6,000, $5,000, $4,000, $3,000, 2,628, 2,500, 25 Prizes of 1,000, 25 of 500, &c. &c. &c.

75 Numbers—13 Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of 25 wholes			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who may order Tickets from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

May 23, 1845. 60-tdpd

☞ ICE will be furnished to regular customers every morning, (except Sundays,) from 7 to 8 o'clock, at the Market House.

May 14. 58-3wi

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1845.

Original Attachment levied, &c.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, James H. Martin, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiffs' demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1845, and the 69th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 60-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1845.

John Jernigan, Adm'r of Sam'l Jernigan, *vs.* Clement Jernigan.

Original Attachment levied, &c.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Clement Jernigan, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1845, and the 69th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 60-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1845.

Hezekiah Hough, *vs.* James H. Martin.

Original Attachment levied, &c.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, James H. Martin, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1845, and the 69th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 60-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1845.

Joseph White, *vs.* Lawrence Moore.

Original Attachment levied, &c.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Lawrence Moore, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1845, and the 69th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 60-6w

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,

HAY STREET, nearly opposite their Old Stand,

HAVE now on hand, received by Steamers Henrietta, Cotton Plant and Wm. B. Meares, and will receive by arrivals daily expected, their usual Large and General Assortment of GOODS, consisting of

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Which they offer at Wholesale or Retail, on such terms as will present to purchasers great inducements. Their Stock having been laid in by one of the firm residing at the North, their regular customers and strangers are respectfully invited to give their extensive and well selected assortment an examination before purchasing elsewhere, as they intend not to be undersold in this market, and feel assured that they can sell upon terms that will give entire satisfaction to purchasers.

Their Stock consists in part as follows:—Pen and Pocket Knives; Table and Dessert Knives and Forks; Carvers and Steels; Shoe and Butcher Knives; Spring, Cast and German Steel; Panel, Hand and Ripping Saws; Brass and Iron-back Saws; Compass Saws; Billet, Frame, Cross-cut and Mill Saws; Sheffield Braces and Bitts; Scotch Braces; Patent Saw Sets; Hand and Mill Saw Files; Flat, Round, Square, Half-round and Three-square, Rough, Bastard, Second-Cut and Smooth Files, assorted sizes, 3 to 15 inches; Wood and Horse Rasps; Cast and German Steel Socket and Firmer Chisels and Gouges; Turning Chisels and Gouges; Hollow Augers and Bitts for Spokes and Fellows, ⅜ to 1 inch; Patent, Concave common and Single Twist Patent Screw Augers, ½ inch to 2½ inches; Cast Steel Plain and Lip Auger Bitts, assorted, ⅝ to 1½; Centre and Pod Bitts; Cast Steel single and double Plane Irons, warranted quality; Drawing Knives and Spoke Shaves; Cast and German Steel Carpenters' and Coopers' Adzes and Axes; Trace, Fifth, Log, Halter and Stage Trace Chains; Cast Steel and Japanned Hoes, No. 000 to 4; German, English and American Scythes; Stanley's American Knob Locks; Mortice Locks; Carpenters' and Scotch Spring Rim Knob Locks; Norfolk Plain, Bolted and Flush Latches and Door Handles; Stanley's Young's Patent Amity Fine and Fancy Plate Stock Locks; Pad, Chest, Till, Cupboard, Closet, Drawer, Desk and Trunk Locks; Horse Locks and Police Handcuffs; James's and American Wood Screws, assorted, ¼ to 3 inches; Beach and Bed Screws; Bed Keys; Curry Combs; Long and Short Handle Frying Pans; Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans; Iron Mortars and Pestles; Tinned Iron Tea, Table and Basting Spoons; Britannia Tea and Table Spoons; Iron and Brass Butt Hinges, Raising and Parliament Hinges; Chest, Table, H. L. and Wrought Hooks and Hinges; Hooks and Staples; Hasps and Staples; Common and Patent Spiral Window Springs; Patent Blind and Shutter Fastenings; Brass Candlesticks; Snuffers and Trays; Brass Andirons; Shovels and Tongs; Brass and Iron-head Shovels and Tongs; Saddlers' Sewing and Pegging Awls and Hafts; Wrought and Horse-shoe Nails; Cut Nails; Brads and Spikes, 4 to 6 inches; Steel-faced Mouse-hole Anvils, Sledges and Hammers; Common Spring and Cotter Key'd Vises; Smith's Bellows, 24 to 48 inches; Bellows Nails and Pipes' Sheep Shears, Reap Hooks and Cutting Knives; Flint and Percussion Gun Locks; Split and Rib'd Percussion Caps; Gun and Blacksmiths' Screw Plates; Scale Beams and Patent Balances; Rogers' Steelyards and Salter's Spring Balances; Nests of Weights; 7 and 14 lb. Ring Weights.

Their Stock of English Goods being as extensive as any previous Season, they are enabled to offer to their customers an unusual variety. They are also receiving from the Manufacturers a full assortment of AMERICAN HARDWARE, such as Tacks, Sprigs and Sparables; Cotton, Wool and Horse Cards; Coffee Mills; Brass, Iron and Hair Seives; Wire Cloth for Mill Screens, all sizes; Ground, Cart and Wagon Boxes; Tailors' Geese and Flat Irons; Britannia Tea and Table Spoons; Collins' and Hunt's Cast Steel Broad and Hand Axes; Bench, Shingling, Lathing and Claw Hatchets. With a full assortment of Carpenters' Tools; Moulding and Bench Planes; Trying and Steel Squares; Dickinson's and Russell's Cast Steel Morticing Chisels; with a full assortment of Builders' Materials. Also, Painters' Materials,—White, Red and Black Lead, dry and in Oil, (all qualities;) Litharge, Umber, Ochre, Venetian Red and Spanish Brown; Extra Coach-body, Copal, Japan, Furniture, and Leather Varnishes; Paint and Varnish Brushes; Grainers and Dusters; with every article required by the Trade. Also, Saddlery, Hardware and Coach Makers' Materials, consisting in part of Bridle Bits; Stirrups; Buckles; Plush, Hog, Lining and Pad Skins; Skirting, Bridle, Harness and Patent Leather; Common, English, Columbian, Spanish, Side and Gig Saddle Trees; Elliptic Springs and Axles; Folding and Sliding Steps; Lamps and Dash Irons; Dash Leather and India Rubber Cloth; Brass and Plated Knobs and Hub Bands; Seaming, Pasting and Broad Laces and Tufts; &c. &c.

With a very general assortment of GROCERIES, which have been purchased on as good terms as can be effected. They are therefore prepared and determined to sell LOW. Their customers and Merchants generally are respectfully solicited to examine their Stock and Prices, as no pains shall be spared to render every satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.

Fayetteville, April 14, 1845. 54tf

REMOVAL.

CLARK & McCALLUM,

HAVING removed their TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT from their late Shop to the building formerly occupied by Wm. L. Coler, nearly opposite to the Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they will continue to carry on the **TAILORING BUSINESS** in the most approved and Fashionable manner. They return their thanks for the liberal share of business they have received, and pledge themselves to merit a continuance of it, by strict attention and skill. Latest fashions regularly received from New York.

Dec. 9, 1844. 36-tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,

NO. 9 NORTH FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

Commission Merchants for the Sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to

Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., J. D. Williams, Esq., E. J. Hale, Esq., } Fayetteville, N. C.

Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.

M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.

Philadelphia, Feb'y 10, 1845. 46tf

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,---$105,000.

Office in Grand near First Street, Williamsburg, opposite the City of New York.

Agency Office, Wells Building, 62 Wall street, New York.

DIRECTORS:

Christian Zabriskie,	Abr'm T. Boskerck,
Andrew C. Benedict,	Francis Steinheil,
Frederick W. Favre,	Sam'l H. Clapp,
Jeremiah Johnson,	John Leggett,
John Skillman,	Chas. O. Handy,
Sam'l Willets,	Lemuel Richardson.
Nicholas Wyckoff,	

LEMUEL RICHARDSON, *Pres't.*
ANDREW B. HODGES, *Sec'y.*
WASHINGTON POST, Agent, New York.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Feb. 8, 1845. 46-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against FIRE in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lastring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96-tf

PETERS' PILLS.

A Public Blessing.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of chronic or lingering complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver and to the formation of healthy chyle, and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills never afterward feel willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find Peters' Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills, taken as soon as the headache is felt coming, will cure it in an hour entirely.

As a remedy in summer and bowel complaint, they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for those complaints.

In Dyspepsia and Liver complaint they stand unrivalled.

Many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In habitual costiveness they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public, and one 50 cent box will establish their surprising virtues and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hypocondriacal affections, loss of appetitite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

Upwards of three hundred and seventy thousand boxes of these inestimable pills have been sold within 12 months in three States alone, and more than three times the same quantity in other States.

As an anti-bilious medicine no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Price 50 cents per box with full directions.

☞ Be careful and inquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. Also, Peters's Worm, Cough, and Cordial LOZENGES. *July* 15, 1844.—15tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 14 cents, cash.

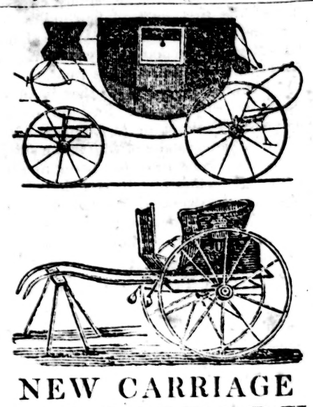
October 1, 1843. 42tf

FOR SALE.

1 BALE three ply SEINE TWINE,
1 box Rowland's Mill and Cross Cut Saws,
10 boxes (2 dozen each) fine Old Madeira Wine,
3 casks London Porter,
6 boxes Sperm Candles.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Jan'y 28, 1845. 43tf



NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

$20 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man ISAAC, who absconded from the Plantation of the late Benjamin Dumas, in the upper end of Richmond county, N. C., sometime last Summer. Isaac is quite notable, having three fingers off of one hand (I think the left,) dark complection, aged forty-two or three years. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to B. L. Dumas, Esq. of Richmond county; or any communication relative to said negro will be thankfully received, addressed to the said B. L. Dumas, Dumas's Store, Richmond county

JOEL DUMAS.

Wilcox County, Ala., Jan. 1, 1845. 42tf

REMOVAL.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the public, that they have moved from their old stand to the Store lately occupied by Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell, and known as the Yellow Buildings. Having largely increased their stock of

GROCERIES,

They are prepared to offer inducements in the way of trade that will be to the interest of purchasers generally to give them a call. Their stock will consist in part of—

10 TONS SWEDES & ENGLISH IRON,
500 lbs. Cast, Blister and German Steel,
500 pieces Hollow Ware,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
40 bags Shot, assorted,
15 kegs Powder,
300 lbs. Epsom Salts,
300 lbs. Alum,
100 lbs. Borax,
1500 lbs. Copperas,
150 lbs. Indigo,
1 Cask Saleratus,
50 sides sole Leather,
75 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
1000 lbs. single and double refined and Coffee crushed sugar,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels Alum ditto.

—ALSO—

Wagon Boxes, Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Cotton Cards, Curry Combs, Pocket Cutlery, Patent Medicines, Hadlock's Syrup and Powders, Cassia, Camphor, Castor Oil, Paints, Putty, Drugs, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1844. 30-tf

SUPERIOR CUTLERY.

A LARGE assortment of Rogers', Wostenholm's, and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

Sept. 24, 1844.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my Plantation, near Bennettsville, Marlborough District, S. C., on the 21st of October last, my Negro Fellow FRANK. He is 35 years of age, black, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, has bushy hair, but little beard, except on the lips and tip of the chin, and has a notable scar above his forehead, in the edge of his hair, an inch or two in length. He walks softly with his face up, as though he was looking for an object far off, and is apt to turn his face from you when he laughs. He is a fine field hand, and can do coarse carpenter's work or stock ploughs.

Frank is affected with Abolitionism, and it is likely that he has obtained a forged free pass, changed his name, and is passing as a free fellow.

Any person who will arrest Frank, and lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him, or deliver him to me at my residence, shall receive the above reward.

CAMPBELL STUBBS.

July 26, 1844. 17tf

A Valuable Medicine.

THE BEST OF PILLS.

25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 15, 1844. 15-1☞

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia in part, the following

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS:

Cambrics, Muslins, plaid Silks, Lawns, Irish and Bro. Linens, Shirtings and Sheetings, white and brown Hose and ½ Hose, purple, black and fancy colored Victoria Prints, Gambrooms, Nankins, Marseilles, Silk, and black Satin Vestings, fine, plain, and fig'd Silk Cravats, Suspenders, superior Needles and Pins, black, blue, green, and invisible green Cloths, plain and fancy seasonable Cassimeres, fashionable Hats, Shoes and Bonnets, some very fine.

50 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira and Java,
8 hhds. St. Croix, P. Rico and N. O. Sugars.
10 do. Molasses,
300 sacks Salt,
5 tons Swedes Iron, &c. &c.

Together with HARDWARE, CUTLERY and CROCKERY; with fine LIQUORS and WINES, of every description.

We are confident that the qualities of the Goods will please, and are determined that the prices shall be satisfactory to those who call.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 15, 1845. 54tf

FOR SALE.

15 TONS IRON, assorted,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (pure,)
20 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugar,
18 hhds. Molasses,
20 bags Laguira and Java Coffee,
10 bbls. Calcined and Ground Plaster,
50 kegs Cut Nails,
1 box Rowland's Mill Saws, (thick.)

J. HUSKE & SON.

Jan. 1, 1845. 39tf

WEEDING HOES.

30 DOZEN assorted WEEDING HOES, for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

ALSO,

10 tons assorted SWEDES IRON, among which will be found Iron suitable for Timber Wheel Tires.

Jan'y 11, 1845. 41tf

Tri-weekly Stage Line

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

IF there be a pleasure on earth which superior beings cannot enjoy, and one which they might also envy men the possession of, it is the power of relieving pain. How consoling, then, is the consciousness of having been the instrument of rescuing thousands from misery to those who possess it. What an amount of suffering has been relieved, and what a still greater amount of suffering has been prevented, by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla! The unfortunate [illegible] of scrofulous disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and to his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

NANTUCKET, Mass., 8th mo. 31, 1844.

A. B. & D. Sands: Esteemed Friends—Although an entire stranger to you, I do not feel at liberty any longer to defer the acknowledgment of a great indebtedness to you for your invaluable Sarsaparilla, which has been the means, under a kind Providence, of my inexpressible relief. I am also urged to this acknowledgment by reflecting, that by my humble testimony hundreds of sufferers, miserable as I have been, may be induced to try this remedy, and experience a cure as speedy and happy as mine. For ten years I have been suffering under a Scrofulous affection of the Bones in my head, and during a great part of this time, my pain and sufferings were so severe, that but for a reliance on the Great Disposer of events, I should have desired, and much preferred death itself. At different periods during my sickness, twenty pieces of bone have been taken from my head in various ways, besides all my upper teeth, and the entire upper jaw, rendering the mastication of food quite impossible. After expending about six hundred dollars for medical aid, I had recourse to your justly celebrated Sarsaparilla, and within the last three months the use of twelve bottles has, with the most beneficial operation, completely arrested the disease; the healing process is going forward, and I am rapidly approaching to a perfect cure. Being extremely anxious that others laboring under similar complaints, may have the advantage of my experience, I shall be most happy at any time to communicate to them or to you, such further and more minute particulars as may be desired. Please accept assurances of my great obligation and regard.

BENJAMIN M. HUSSEY.

NANTUCKET, 9th mo. 3d, 1844.

A. B. & D. Sands: Respected Friends—Benjamin M. Hussey is a person of perfect respectability; his statement in relation to the wonderful effects of your Sarsaparilla upon him, may be implicitly relied upon. His case here is considered a very extraordinary one, and the cure altogether is such as to entitle the Sarsaparilla to be ranked as a great blessing to the human family, and we consider it as such.

Yours with true regard,

WILLIAM MITCHELL,
Cashier of the Pacific Bank, Nantucket.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 79 Fulton street, N. Y.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 ber bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 8, 1845. 45tf

Good Bibles at 25 Cents,

WELL bound, plain print, and fair paper. For sale by E. J. HALE.

WISTAR'S

Balsam of Wild Cherry,

A COMPOUND Balsamic Preparation from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar, the best remedy known to the world for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, croup, bleeding of the lungs, whooping cough, bronchitis, influenza, shortness of breath, pain and weakness in the breast or side, liver complaint, and the first stages of consumption.

A THOUSAND CURES, in cases deemed utterly hopeless, have firmly established its vast superiority over every former medical discovery. It has always been styled "Nature's own Prescription," being formed chiefly from chemical extracts from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar—two trees that are thickly scattered wherever diseases of the lungs prevail.

☞ Sold by Isaac Butts, 32 Ann street, New York, and at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 22, 1844. 39tf

FRESH *Spring Goods.*

THE Subscriber has received his SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, embracing his *usual variety* of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c. &c.,

Which he is disposed to sell at the lowest market prices for *Cash* or good notes.

E. J. LILLY.

April 22, 1845. 55-8w

HAT, CAP, & SHOE STORE.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

HATS AND CAPS,

Of all sorts and sizes, to suit the pressure of the times, from the splendid Mole-skin to the common Coney. Also, a superior article of South Sea Otter Caps, with a large assortment of Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Seal and Musk Caps. All which will be offered to the public low for Cash.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine my Stock before supplying themselves elsewhere, for I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only. Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same by promptness and strict attention to business. ☞ *Don't forget the place, in the South West corner of the Market Square.*☜

N. B. The business hereafter will be continued by Jno. C. Thomson. All persons indebted to the firm of Jno. C. Thomson & Co., will please settle the same without delay; also, those having any claims, will present the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

October 24, 1844. 36tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

Jan'y 28, 1843. 39-1Y

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

TO PHYSICIANS.

THE following FRESH and GENUINE MEDICINES, &c. &c., viz:—

Quinine,	Castile Soap,
Opium,	London Mustard,
Camphor,	Mustard Seed,
Tart. Emetic,	Jamaica Ginger,
Antimony,	Gum Assafœtida,
Bals. Copaiva,	Sugar of Lead,
Calomel,	Isinglass,
Pulv. Bark,	Blister Plaster,
Indigo,	Blue Vitriol,
Quicksilver,	Saleratus,
G. Myrrh,	Castor Oil,
Sarsaparilla,	Epsom Salts,
Elix. Vitriol,	Glauber Salts,
Ether,	Gum Arabic,
Tapioca,	Sulphate Potash,
Uva Ursi,	Liquorice Root,
Cayenne Pepper,	Quicksilver,
Camomile,	Alcohol,
James' Powder,	Seidlitz Powders,
Dover's Powder,	Sweet Oil,
Tamarinds,	Cubebs,
Carb. Ammon.,	White Wax,
Evans' Lancets,	Henry's Magnesia,
Spring Lancets,	Carb. Magnesia,
Sup. Carb. Soda,	Nux Vomica,
Tinc. Iron,	Starch,
Bals. Capsules,	Glue,
Gum Gamboge,	Mace,

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Turmeric, Cloves, Ginger, &c.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, *Druggist.*

Oct. 12, 1844. 28tf

Insurance against Fire.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the *NEW YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY*, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

April 29, 1845. 56-Y

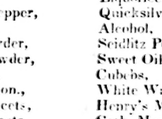
$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr. James McDuffie, on the 7th of December last, my negro man ARCHY, late the property of A. Bebee, dec'd. He is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a long smooth black face, with full prominent eyes, and is lame in one of his legs. He is supposed to be lurking about Fayetteville, N. C. A reward of $10 will be paid for him if taken and lodged in any Jail in this State, or $25 if taken and lodged in Jail in any other of the States, so that I can get him again.

J. M. STRONG.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 18, 1845. 52-tf

MARBLE FACTORY,



BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59tf

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1845.

Enoch H. Davis *vs.* Parsons Davis.

Original Attachment,—Returned to Court "No goods."

Eli Davis summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Parsons Davis, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said Parsons Davis to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead to issue, or Judgment will be entered pro confesso, and the effects in the hands of the Garnishee condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Calvin W. Wooley, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the last Monday in February, A. D. 1845, and in the 69th year of American Independence.

C. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 56-6w

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubose, deceased, lying principally in Robeson County, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES; a large part finely Timbered, and every part near to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. The Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine is more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James Dobbin, Esq. or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on the lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who will be duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 18, 1845.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mills—

Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Sheetings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 39 inch do do do do
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15, Plough Lines, Sash Cord and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine the Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 15tf

IMPORTANT TO LUMBER MEN.

THE Subscribers, having witnessed the successful operation of HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEELS, at Archibald Graham's Mill in Fayetteville, in May and June last, were induced to purchase the Right for the entire State of North Carolina, and now offer individual Rights for sale on very reasonable terms. They have on hand Seventeen full sets of Wheels, and have other arrangements to keep a constant supply.

Besides being generally adopted in the Northern States, there are already twelve saws in successful operation in this State, and eight others in process of erection. The astonishing power and speed of these Wheels have been witnessed by hundreds of citizens of this State, with universal approbation. Any who desire all who may feel an interest in the subject to examine the Mills of Arch'd Graham, Col. John Murchison, Christopher Munroe, Alex'r Wright, Arch'd McLaurin, J. McDaniel, John Cook, Effy McFadyen, in this County; Col. John C. Laurin, in Richmond County; Thos. C. Smith in Bladen County; and Hardy Royall in Sampson County—to each of whom we refer for information as to the practical operation of these Wheels.

Persons who apply soon for Rights can have them put up by workmen who have been instructed by Hotchkiss himself.

The Proprietors of the right of this Wheel in the State of North Carolina, have received the following certificate:—

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb'y 3, 1845.

We, the Subscribers, residing in the County of Cumberland and State of North Carolina, have been engaged in the manufacture of Lumber for many years, feel fully warranted in stating, that Hotchkiss's VERTICAL WATER WHEELS, and appendages, are worthy of the patronage of all owners, and that we have full confidence in their superiority; that the value of Mills will be very much enhanced by their introduction. They are more durable, and easier kept in order when properly set together than the common Flutter Wheel; they save at least one-third of the water, and run in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased from one-half to one stroke per minute.

ALEX. WILLIAMS,
DUNCAN MUNROE,
CHRISTOPHER MUNROE,
JOHN McFADYEN,
C. P. MALLETT,
ARCHIBALD GRAHAM,
JOHN McDANIEL,
ALEX'R MURCHISON,
ARCH'D McLERAN,
ANGUS CAMERON,
(Willoughby)
JOHN C. McLAURIN,
(Richmond County)
THOMAS C. SMITH,
(Bladen County)
DANIEL McDIARMID,
ARCH'D McDIARMID.

They have also received a certificate from Col. Alexander Murchison, (which will be published hereafter among others in handbill form,) in which he speaks of this as "the greatest improvement in Saw Mills in my [his] time;"—says that his Saw will cut 5000 feet in a day; it actually cut on the day before he wrote, 4683 feet of 14 inch Pine Boards; makes 240 strokes in a minute; that one-third of the water is saved; and concludes by recommending its adoption to Mill owners.

Other certificates, which have been promised, will be published hereafter.

ARCHIBALD McLAUCHLIN,
DUNCAN McNEILL,
ALFRED A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 12, 1845. 49tf

The following article from the N. Y. Tribune of the 4th inst. will show in what estimation the Wheels are held by the high authority of the American Institute:—

From the N. Y. Tribune.

HOTCHKISS'S WATER WHEEL.

This Wheel, after having been adopted by several hundreds of mill owners on the Delaware, Susquehannah, and in other lumbering regions, was presented for competition at the late Fair of the American Institute, and there was awarded two premiums by different Committees—first, as the best Water Wheel for Saw Mills; secondly, as being one of the five best inventions submitted at the Fair. It has been extensively adopted in the great pine districts of the South; and its rapid and smooth operation, perfect immunity from ice or back water, and other economies, are securing it a very general preference. The Inventor is now on his way South, and may be addressed at Augusta, Geo., or at his residence, Windsor, Broome county, N. Y. Its advantages are summed up as follows:

1. The Vertical Wheel, when used for Saw Mills, requires no gearing to produce from 175 to 200 strokes of the saw per minute.

2. They are as cheaply constructed as the common Flutter Wheel, and will do double the business with the same advantage of water.

3. Back water is no impediment when there is a head above.

4. Ice cannot form on the wheels.

5. They occupy less space than a Flutter Wheel Mill.

6. The increased speed of the saw makes better lumber, cuts the same distance with less resistance, and the saw-dust is freely thrown off, which often returns with the saw, causing it to bind and heat, with slow Mills.

7. They can be placed on the shaft, of a common Flutter-Wheel Mill, if in good order, and hung up on the same bearings if sufficiently strong to sustain the power of the wheels.

8. The wheels being of cast iron, will last an age. They also constitute the requisite Fly or Balance Wheel, securing a uniform motion, in all parts of each revolution.

9. The introduction of mills is reduced to a plain system, so that, if the head of water is known, the result is a mathematical certainty.

10. Any workman having the patterns, a model and table of calculation, can adapt mills to any location with perfect success.

11. The improved mode of feeding is much approved of by those who have adopted it.